

Commerce

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 24

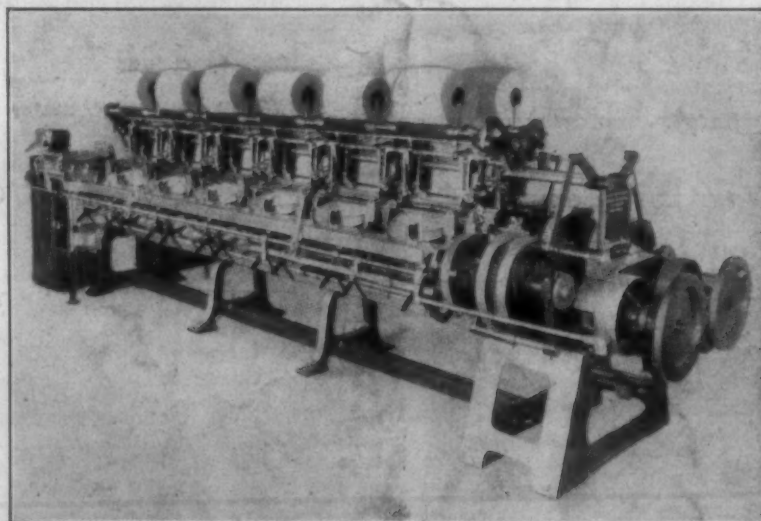
CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1923

NUMBER 18

JOHN HETHERINGTON & SONS
LIMITED.
Manchester, England
Established 1830
Makers of All Kinds of Machinery for
Opening, Preparing, Spinning and Doubling
Cotton, Waste, Wool and Worsted Yarns, &c.
Sole Agent United States and Canada
HERBERT HARRISON
Room 1125—10 High Street Boston, (9) Mass.

**HIGH
PRODUCTION**

**HIGH
QUALITY**



**DURABILITY
AND
SUPERIOR
WORKMANSHIP**

The New Nasmith Patent Comber

Twin Six

1922 Models

Single Six

The Ideal Comber For All Short Staple Cottons

Advantages of the two-sided machine are:

- (1) Economy of floor space, shafting, pulleys and straps.
 - (2) Great reduction in the distance traversed daily by the operative.
 - (3) Setting all done while standing upright, in full light, in front of each machine.
- The machine can be built as a single six-head machine if so desired.

Southern Representative, J. H. MAYES, Charlotte, N. C.

Card Clothing

made in the

S O U T H

equal to the

B E S T

Charlotte Manufacturing Co.

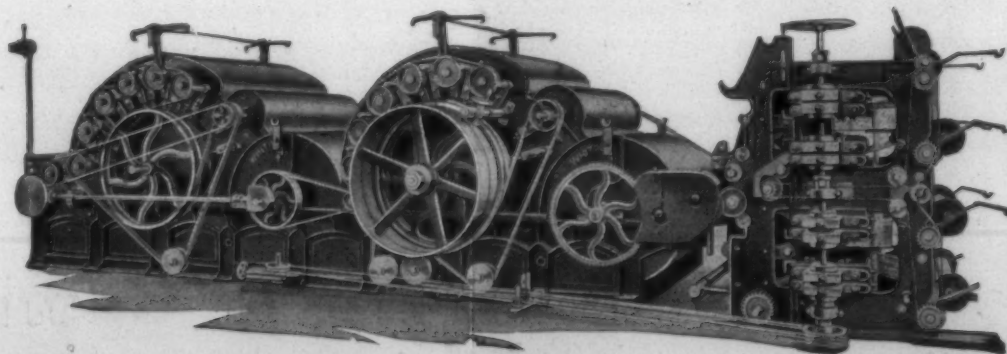
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831

TEXTILE MACHINERY

*Manufacturers of Complete Condenser Plants for Wool and Cotton
Waste Yarns*



Intermediate and Finisher Cards with Four-Bank Condenser

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U.S.A.

SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE N.C.

TEXTILE LUBRICATION CHART

FOR COTTON MILLS

American Red Engine Oil
Textile Machine Oil
Perfection Spindle Oil
Gulf Spindle Oil Light
Gulf Spindle Oil Medium
Gulf Stainless Spindle Oil Light
Heavy Loom Oil
Acme Comb Box Oil
Gulf Semi-Fluid Oil Medium
Gulf Semi-Fluid Oil Heavy
Supreme Cup Grease No. 3

WHITE BALED COTTON
Opening Department

DYE HOUSE MACHINERY
Raw Stock Dyeing

American Red Engine Oil
Supreme Cup Grease No. 3 for gears

PICKER ROOM
MACHINERY

American Red Engine Oil—General use
If deemed necessary, use
Gulf Semi-Fluid Oil M or H
Acme Comb Box Oil

CARD ROOM MACHINERY

American Red Engine Oil—General use
If deemed necessary, use
Gulf Semi-Fluid Oil M or H
Acme Comb Box Oil

SPINNING ROOM
MACHINERY

Perfection Spindle Oil—Ring Spindles
American Red Eng. Oil—Mule Spindles & General Use
If deemed necessary, use
Gulf Semi-Fluid Oil M or H
Acme Comb Box Oil

SPOOLING DEPARTMENT
MACHINERY

Perfection Spindle Oil—Spindle Use
American Red Engine Oil—General Use

CONE, SKEIN, TUBE, etc.,
WINDING MACHINERY

American Red Engine Oil

FOR KNITTING MILLS

White Knitting Machine Oil
Stainless Knitting Machine Oil
Perfection Spindle Oil
Sioux Engine Oil
American Red Engine Oil
Textile Machine Oil

PURCHASED
HOSIERY
YARN ON CONES

1st. SPINNING
MILL DETAILS

TWISTING
MACHINERY

American Red Engine Oil—General Use
Perfection Spindle Oil—Twister Spindles
Gulf Stainless Spindle Oil Lt.—Twister Rings

SKEIN, BALL, etc.,
WINDING
MACHINERY

American Red Engine Oil

WARP WINDING
MACHINERY

American Red Engine Oil

WARPING
MACHINERY
SLASHER SYSTEM

American Red Engine Oil

WARPING
MACHINERY
CHAIN SYSTEM

American Red Engine Oil

YARN DYE HOUSE
CHAIN YARN
DYEING

American Red Engine Oil

BEAMING
MACHINERY
LONG CHAIN

American Red Engine Oil

SLASHER
MACHINERY

American Red Engine Oil

SIZING BEAMING
MACHINERY
SHORT CHAIN

American Red Engine Oil

WEAVE ROOM
MACHINERY

Heavy Loom Oil—General Use &
American Red Engine Oil—Looms
Gulf Semi-Fluid Oil M or H—Use on Loom
If deemed desirable

FINISHING
MACHINERY

Heavy Loom Oil or
American Red Engine Oil

CLOTH ROOM
MACHINERY

Heavy Loom Oil or
American Red Engine Oil

3rd. KNITTING
MILL DETAILS

KNITTING
MACHINERY

White Knitting Machine Oil—Knitted Goods
not bleached
Stainless Knitting Machine Oil—Knitted Goods
bleached or dyed light shades.
If deemed necessary, use
Perfection Spindle Oil
Sioux Engine Oil—Specific Work not bleached

KNIT GOODS DYE
HOUSE

American Red Engine Oil

KNIT GOODS
FINISHING
MACHINERY

American Red Engine Oil

FOR SILK MILLS

Perfection Spindle Oil
Gulf Stainless Spindle Oil Light
American Red Engine Oil
Textile Machine Oil
Textile Stainless Machine Oil
Heavy Loom Oil
Acme Comb Box Oil
Gulf Semi-Fluid Oil Medium
Gulf Semi-Fluid Oil Heavy

FOR WOOLEN MILLS

Textile Stainless Machine Oil
American Red Engine Oil
Textile Machine Oil
Heavy Loom Oil
Acme Comb Box Oil
Gulf Semi-Fluid Oil Medium
Gulf Semi-Fluid Oil Heavy
Supreme Cup Grease No. 3

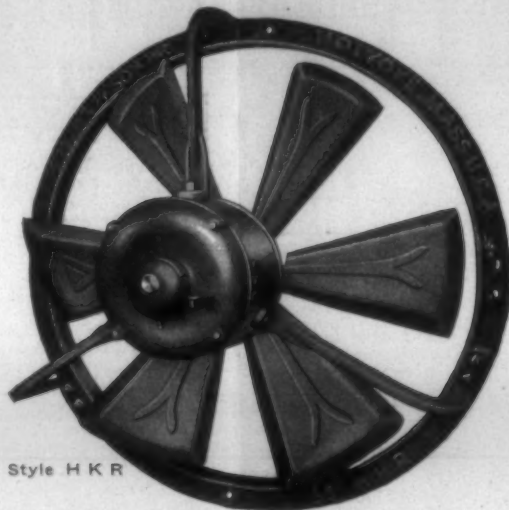
GULF REFINING COMPANY

GENERAL SALES OFFICE—PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, HOUSTON

PERKINS PRODUCTS PAY BECAUSE PRACTICAL

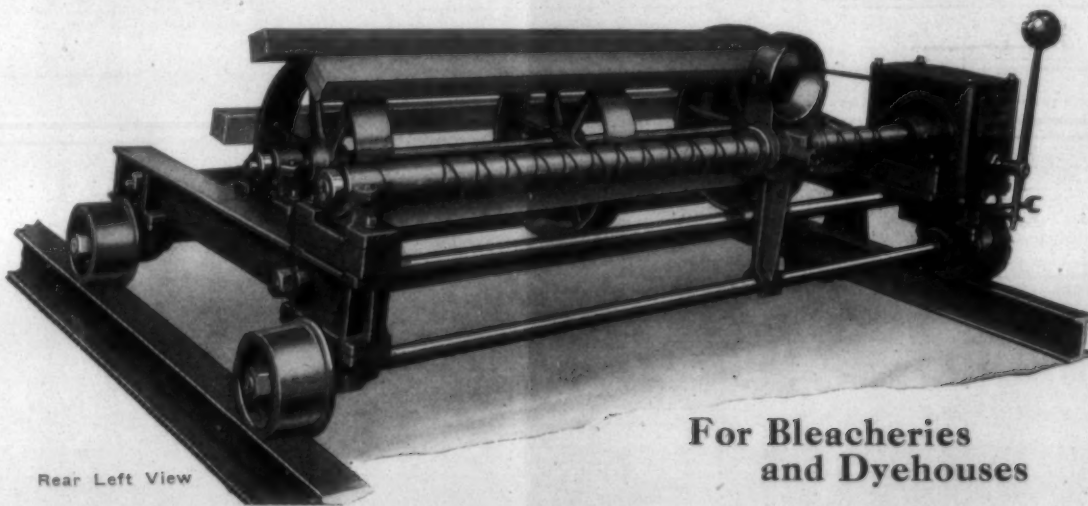
*The Fans for
the South*



*Many Styles
and Sizes*

PERKINS FANS

have a combination of distinctive points of *Superior Efficiency* possessed by no other Ventilating Fans. Write today for our Illustrated FAN CATALOG.



Rear Left View

**For Bleacheries
and Dyehouses**

THE PERKINS CLOTH PILER

(Bidwell Patents)

Eliminates all hand labor in the piling or plaiting of cloth or yarns into tanks or vats, with absolutely no hazard of snarling or knotting. *Assures more uniform processing.*



Dept. S 6, B. F. PERKINS & SON, Inc., HOLYOKE, MASS.

LARGEST YARN DYEING CAPACITY in the UNITED STATES

WE DYE:—

Cotton Yarns
for shirtings, voiles
and dress goods

Merino Yarns

Worsted Yarn
on Jackspools

Fine Single
Worsted Yarn



Providence Plant

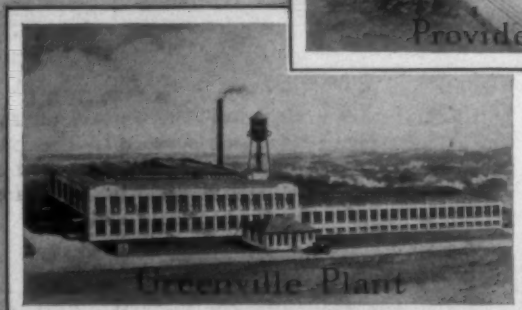
WE ALSO DYE:—

Hard Twisted Cords
for tire fabrics, fire hose
and cable cords

Glazed Yarns

Silk Noils

Fine Splicing
Cotton Yarn for hosiery



Greenville Plant



Philadelphia Plant

Job Dyers of Yarn in Wound Form

All Classes of Dyeing from Ordinary Direct Colors to the Best

We receive yarns on hobbins, tubes, cones or cops, dye in on Universal wound parallel tubes and return it to you, without waste, on these tubes or on cones.

We also receive worsted yarn on jackspools, dye it on our special perforated dyeing spools and return it to you on the original jackspools.

The Franklin Process eliminates skein and long chains, thus reducing yarn waste to a negligible quantity. This saving is particularly important in the dyeing of fine count yarns. Here also we can probably save you considerable money in the cost of actual dyeing.

OUR YARN DEPARTMENT can afford you every facility for purchasing your grey yarn requirements through us if you so desire. This service saves you much bookkeeping and substantially reduces transportation costs.

IF YOU WISH TO DO YOUR OWN DYEING we are prepared to sell you Franklin Dyeing Machines.



FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.

Philadelphia PROVIDENCE Manchester, Eng.

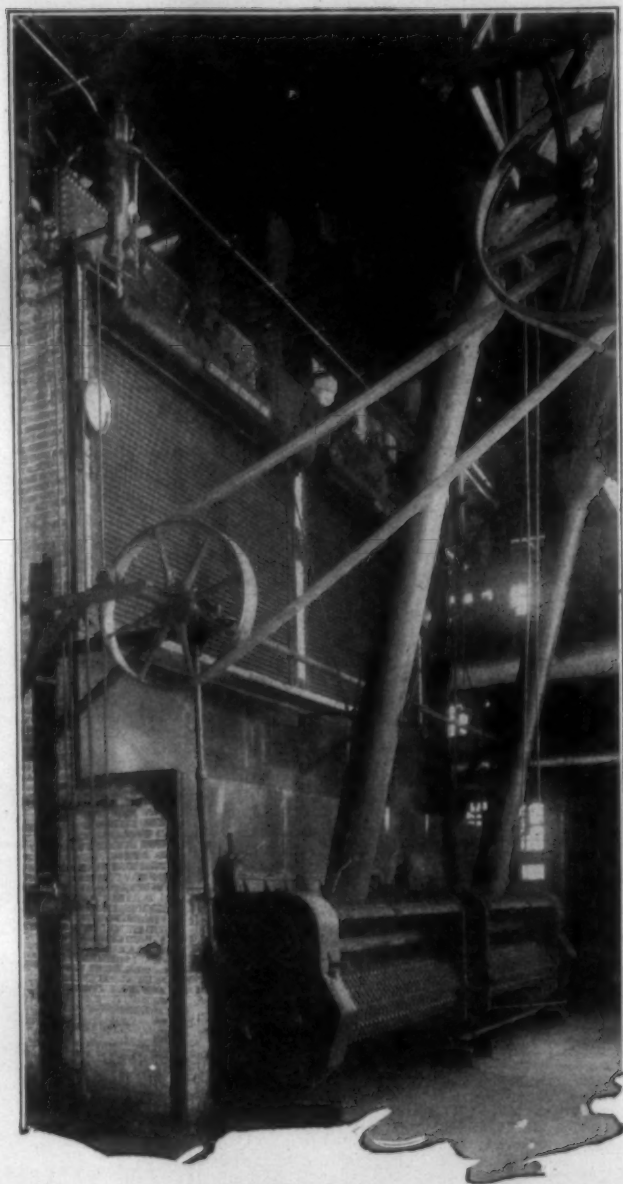
New York Office, 72 Leonard Street

SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.

Greenville, S. C.



MORRIS



Two 498 H. P. Edge Moor Boilers
in the Chicago plant of Morris & Co.



THE name of Morris has for 65 years been outstanding as a pioneer in the packing industry throughout the world. Wherever civilization has reached, Morris Supreme Products are well and favorably known.

For its power plants on two continents, Morris & Company has chosen Edge Moor Water Tube Boilers. In the past sixteen years, 33 Edge Moor Boilers of 13,618 aggregate horsepower have been placed in service in all Morris plants from Illinois to Argentine as essential factors in the production of a yearly output of many hundred million pounds of foods.

These 33 boilers represent fifteen separate orders—strong evidence of the proved value and economy of Edge Moor design and construction.

The Edge Moor catalogue explains why these boilers have won preference in a score of leading industries. Your request will bring a copy promptly.

EDGE MOOR IRON COMPANY

Established 1868

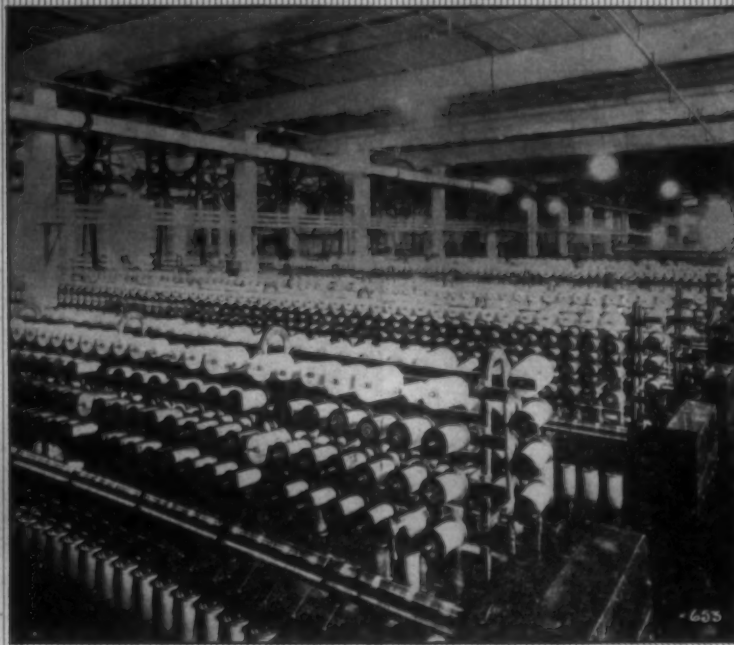
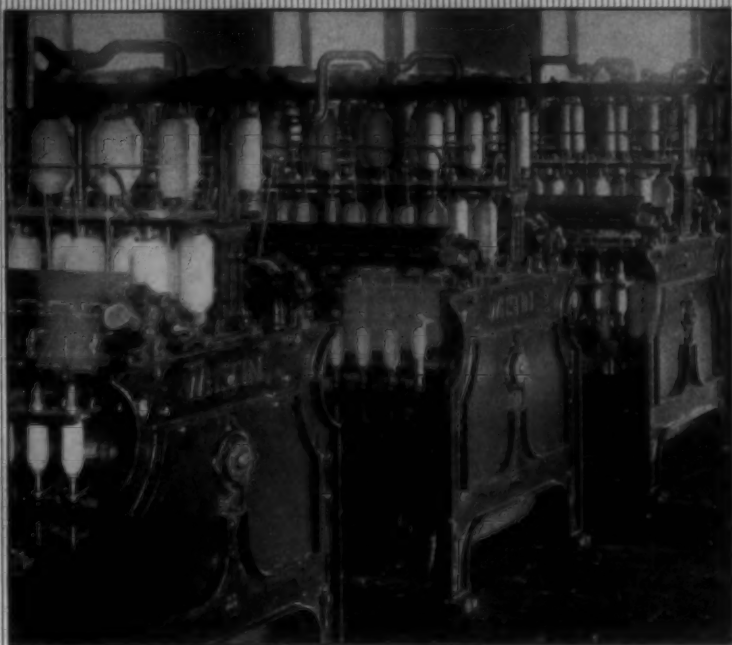
EDGE MOOR, DELAWARE

New York Chicago St. Paul Boston Pittsburgh Charlotte



EDGE MOOR Water Tube BOILERS

FOR INCREASED FUEL ECONOMY



Fifty Large Cotton Mills Realize The Value of Hyatt Bearing Frames

The men responsible for the economical operation of fifty large mills throughout the country, realizing the advantages, have specified Hyatt roller bearing equipped, spinning and twister frames.

The advantages are—power saving, smoother operation, oil saving, durability.

Power Saving: Tests under actual conditions show that Hyatt bearings save more than $\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. per frame—at \$30.00 per H. P. per year this amounts to \$15.90 saving per frame per year.

Smoother Operation: Hyatt bearings make smoother running

cylinder shafts, more uniform spindle speed—more uniformly spun yarn.

Oil Saving: Oiling Hyatt bearings four times a year instead of weekly saves at least 80% in lubrication costs.

Durability: The almost frictionless operation and the high grade steel

rollers enable Hyatt bearings to operate properly throughout the life of a frame without adjustment or replacement.

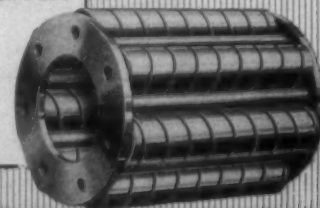
These advantages can be secured for about \$35.00 per frame. Include this important item in your frame specifications or write to us for more complete information.

Among the fifty mills securing economical operation of Hyatt roller bearing frames are:

Fairhaven Mills	New Bedford, Mass.
King Philip Mills	Fall River, Mass.
Narragansett Mills	Fall River, Mass.
Ninigret Company	Pawtucket, R. I.
Tecumseh Mills	Fall River, Mass.

Hyatt Roller Bearing Company

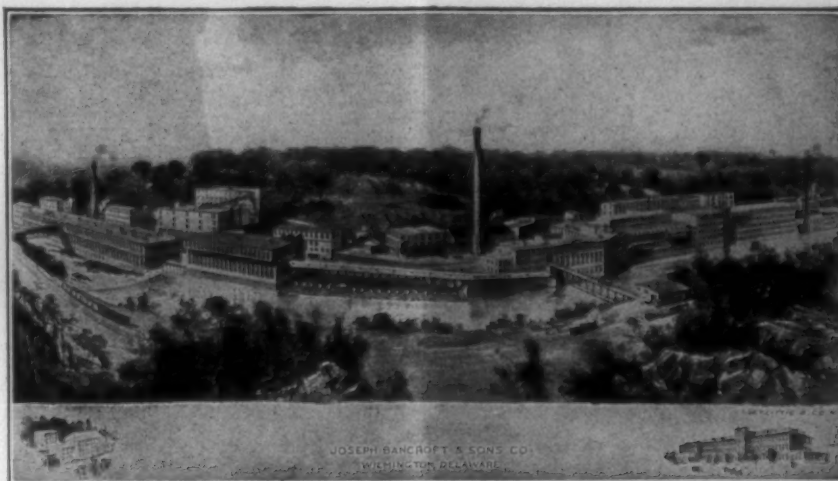
Newark Detroit Chicago San Francisco
Worcester Milwaukee Huntington Minneapolis Philadelphia
Cleveland Pittsburgh Buffalo Indianapolis



Joseph Bancroft
1831

Joseph Bancroft & Sons
1865

Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co.
1889



JOHN BANCROFT
President

JOSEPH BANCROFT
Vice President

JOHN MCADAM
Vice President

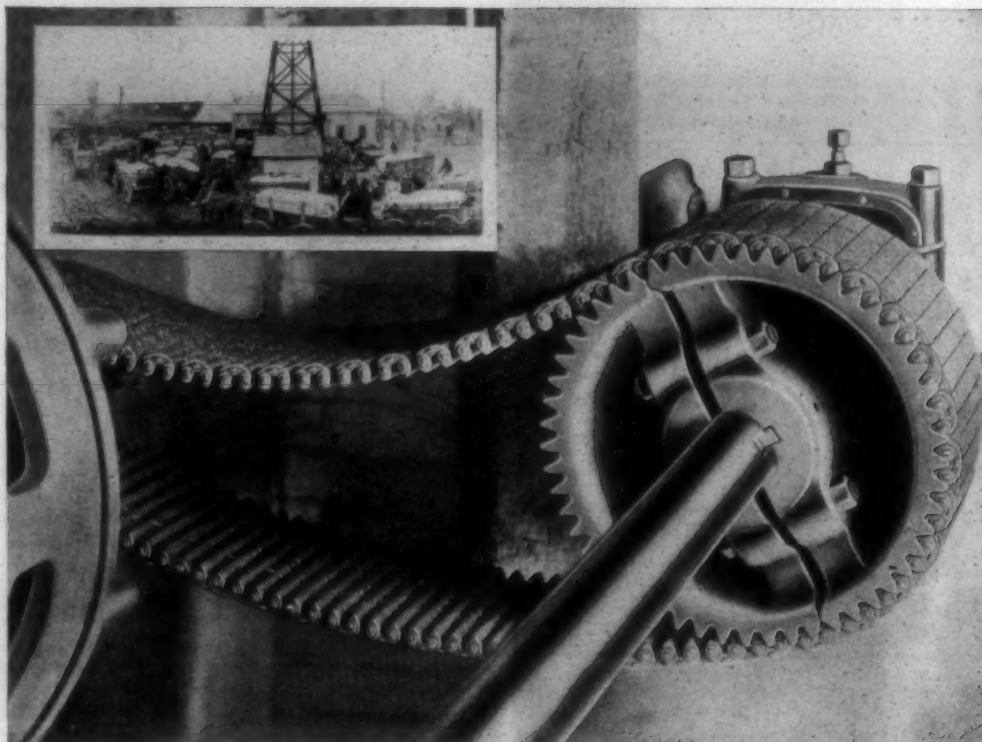
R. O. COOKE
Treasurer

Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Bleachers, Dyers, and Finisheas
of
Cotton Piece Goods

MORSE DRIVES



—for higher transmission efficiency

Morse Silent Chain Drives transmit 99% of power with positive speed ratios, uniform smoothness of operation, and a minimum of upkeep. They require less attention than belt drives, and possess the added advantage of greater durability and flexibility of speed.

Morse Chain is transmitting power to machines of all kinds in cotton and textile mills. Morse engineers, with their wide experience in planning drives for your industry, can be of considerable help to you in the selection of the proper drive for each machine.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.



ATLANTA, GA.....Candler Bldg., Earl F. Scott & Co.
BALTIMORE, MD.....1402 Lexington Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.....141 Milk St.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.....404 Commercial Bank Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILL.....Merchants L. & T. Bldg.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.....Engineers Bldg.
DETROIT, MICH.....7601 Central Ave.
KANSAS CITY, MO.....Finance Bldg., Morse Eng'g Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.....Dufferin St., Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

NEW YORK CITY.....30 Church St.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.....So. 3rd St., Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.
MONTREAL.....St. Nicholas Bldg., Jones & Glassco, Reg'd
PHILADELPHIA, PA.....Franklin Trust Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, PA.....Westinghouse Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.....Monadnock Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.....Chemical B'dg., Morse Eng'g Co.
TORONTO.....Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Jones & Glassco Reg'd



FENCING

increases the value
of the property

from an advertisement in the
Chicago Tribune, Sunday,
March 25th, 1923.

located in Illinois, 185 Miles from Chicago
Shipping Facilities.

Plant in immediate operating condition, with buildings, machine
light, office furniture, fixtures, small tools and accessories in
Main building one story—80x400—reinforced concrete construction
carry three floors. Additional stock rooms, storage buildings,
etc., aggregating 57,000 square feet of floor space.

Approximately five acres of ground securely fenced.

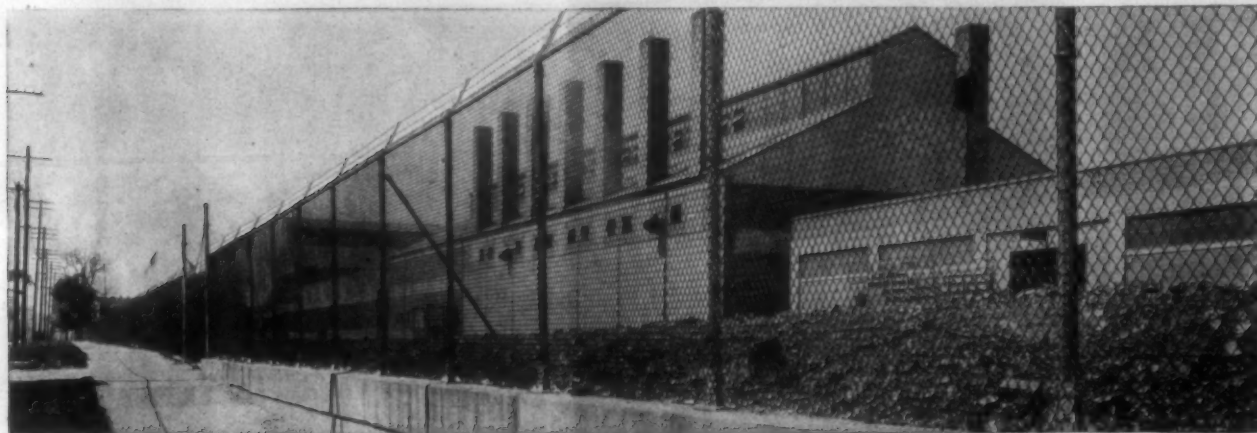
Ample labor available under best of conditions. Two large
cruisers have recently located near this factory on account of the
advantages.

Recent appraisal fixed reproduction value of plant and equipment
and value of property, after liberal depreciation, at approx

The day your protection fence is completed, your
plant takes on an additional appraisal value; far
in excess of the small amount you spent for the
fencing. This becomes of vital importance in
connection with bond issues, etc., as in the typi-
cal advertisement shown above, which lists the
fence as a cardinal feature of value in a factory
property.

A good fence is the first outward sign of a well
managed plant. It gives a *sense of greater value*
to your prospects, your salesmen, your em-
ployees.

This sense of greater value is translated into
more sales by your salesmen,—better work by
your employees. This has been the experience
of scores of factories.



The Page fence—illustrated above—
answers every requirement of property
protection. Its non-climbable wire link
mesh keeps out the intruder. The tubular
posts of generous size, with arms of rust
resisting Armco Ingot Iron, are your
guarantee of strength and durability.

Page is the only fence that may use
Armco Ingot Iron fabric—which gives
the last word in fence durability.

In each of the cities listed there is a Page Distributor

Birmingham, Ala.; Los Angeles, Cal.; New Haven, Conn.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Atlanta,
Savannah, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; Lafayette, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.;
Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Springfield, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City,
St. Louis, Mo.; Binghamton, Buffalo, New York City, Rensselaer, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.;
Asheville, Cincinnati, Warren, Zanesville, O.; Tulsa, Okla.; Medford, Ore.; Philadelphia, Pitts-
burgh, Pa.; Charleston, S. C.; Memphis, Tenn.; Lynchburg, Richmond, Va.; Milwaukee, Wis. In
Canada: Dominion Chain Co., Niagara Falls, Ont., with distributors in London, Ont., Montreal,
Que., St. John's, N. B., Winnipeg, Man.

Page Fence and Wire Products Assn., 215 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.



"America's
first wire
fence—1883"

PAGE

PROTECTION FENCE



The only wire
fence made of
Armco Ingot Iron

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 N. CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911. AT POSTOFFICE CHARLOTTE, N. C. UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879.

VOLUME 24

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1923

NUMBER 18

Address of The President

We come this week to the close of another association year. During the year we have held our usual semi-annual meetings and also three sectional meetings. Each of these meetings have been of very material value to the Southern textile industry. The Weavers' Division, Mr. W. H. Gibson, Jr., chairman, met in Anderson, S. C., in July, 1922, the Carders' Division, Mr. R. B. Burnham, chairman, met in Anniston, Ala., in December, 1922, and the Spinners' Division, Mr. C. R. Harris, chairman, met in Spartanburg, S. C., in April, 1923. In each of these meetings we had for one day an intensive study of one department by men familiar with that department and its problems. In each of these meetings many points of interest were brought out.

The slogan of the Southern Textile Association is progress. It is ever striving to make some improvement in its work today over what it was yesterday. In this connection at this time it is probably fitting to review briefly a few facts relating to the history and progress of the industry in the past.

At the beginning of recorded history we find the greater part of the human race wearing some kind of covering for the body. The kind of wearing apparel possessed by a race or people often indicating in a measure the degree of civilization attained. It is thought that men at first wore the skins and furs of animals which they slew. Later they learned to make fabrics from the bark of trees, grass, leaves and other such material as they found at hand. Coming down the ages as civilization advanced they learned to spin and weave the linen fibre as obtained from the flax plant, the silk fibre as taken from the cocoon of the silk worm and the wool fibre as clipped from the backs of sheep.

The first record we have of cotton being used as a textile fibre dates back about 800 years before the birth of Christ. At that early time cotton fabrics of the finest texture were being made in India and distributed in a greater or less degree throughout the known world. In 1492, more than 2,000 years after this first record of the use of cotton, Columbus, while endeavoring to find a new trade route to India, landed in the West Indies. At that time the cotton plant was growing on this continent and some of the

adjacent islands. Many of the natives were already skilled in spinning and weaving the fibre.

Although the new world was discovered in 1492, no permanent settlement was made till 115 years later. The new settlers as soon as they had become fixed in their homes in Virginia began the cultivation of the cotton plant in a small way. Cotton planting on a large scale did not develop, however, till almost 300 years later, near the close of the 18th century.

Progress in this world has often been painfully slow. Men are prone to follow in the beaten paths of

their forebears without ever stop-

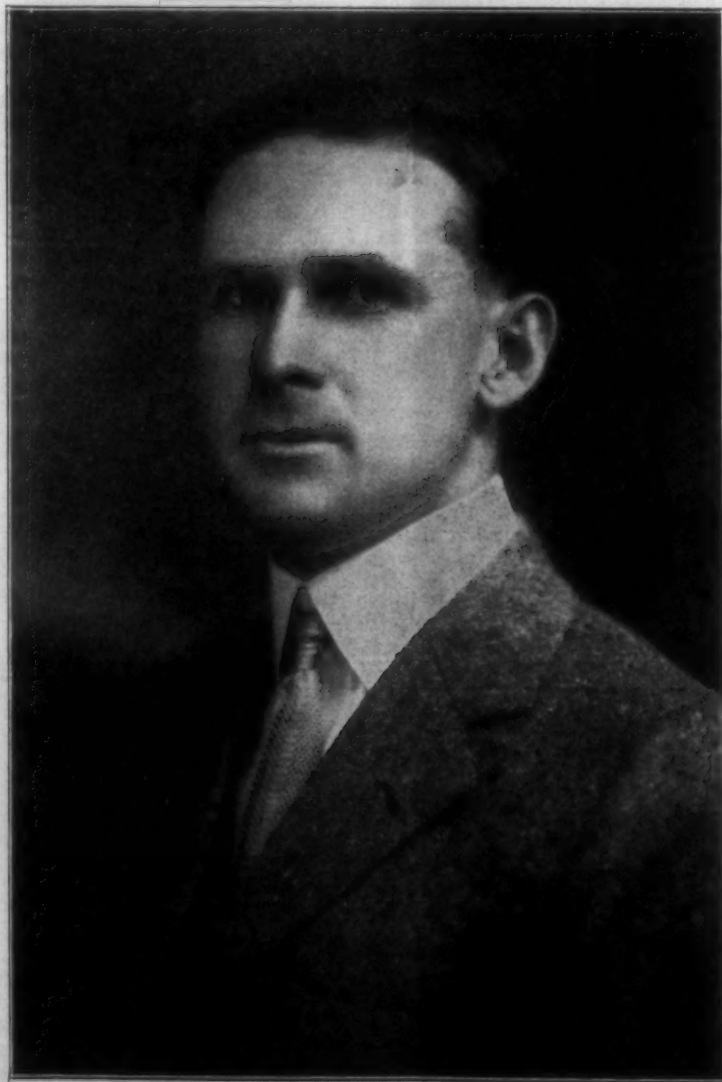
There have been times, however, in the history of the human race which stand out as periods of exceptional mental activity. When we consider the textile industry the 18th century might be looked upon as such a period. It was during the latter part of that century that the steam engine of James Watt, the spinning frame of Richard Arkwright, the fly shuttle of John Kay and the power loom of Arkwrights' were put into operation. These inventions which were creations of the mind of man marked the beginning of the textile industry as we

know it today and ushered in a new day.

When we realize that these inventions which are so familiar to us were made only four generations ago, we can not keep from feeling that for many, many years, so far as the manufacture of textiles is concerned, that mankind must have been mentally asleep. From that time to this, just a century and a third, wonderful progress has been made. New intermediate processes have been introduced and many refinements have been made in old processes. Today, as we manufacturers are interested in determining whether we are as wide awake and alert mentally as we should be. Have our powers of observation been quickened to the extent that we really see and know what is going on around us? This is a question that concerns each of us and the industry as a whole. The textile industry still lacks a great deal of being an exact science. There are too many ways of performing the same operation. Our knowledge is not yet complete. The Southern Textile Association is bent on gaining more knowledge. It is not necessary for me to tell you that it is doing much towards lifting the entire industry to a higher plane, you see evidence of it on every hand.

While every foreman should be interested in studying machinery, its arrangement, adjustment, etc., also the raw material he handles he should be none the less mindful of the human side of industry. After all, it is on this element that success or failure most depends. One can almost tell from the atmosphere that surrounds a plant whether it is succeeding or not. Every foreman connected with the Southern textile industry should live up to his name and be a real foreman or leader among the people with whom he is associated. He should first learn to think straight himself and then endeavor to assist those with whom he is associated to think straight. Every man in the industry should come to realize that the dishonest worker, the man who fails to put in an honest day's work, not pining to investigate or reason why. For more than 2,600 years men continued to separate the cotton fibre from its seed by hand. It was considered a full year's work for a man to produce 300 to 400 pounds of lint cotton. It remained for Eli Whit-

(Continued on Page 31)



JOHN W. CLARK, Retiring President, Southern Textile Association

Southern Mills Perpetuate Their Anglo-Saxons

(J. M. Gamewell before Southern Textile Association.)

Through carefully planned and splendidly executed group discussions your organization has inaugurated a great forward movement in the practical co-operative study, analysis and solution of our many and varied textile problems. You have suddenly pulled away from the old hide-bound practice of, like a terrapin, drawing within your small shell believing that within your own little orbit you knew more than your contemporaries. Yours is a broad vision of practical scientific research. Through the open forum you have thrown your own doors of knowledge wide open, you have put your cards on the table, inviting constructive criticism from your fellow workers, and I venture the prophesy that within the very near future a compilation of your findings will be universally adopted as the recognized standard both in the manufacturing and selling of our varied textile products.

Far be it from me to offer a panacea that may completely cover the problems constantly confronting our citizenship in maintaining a proper balance of human relationships throughout our vast industrial system. It is rather my purpose, at the request of your program committee, to present for your consideration a few first hand observations of our own industry, the largest and most important in our Southland, representing a greater invested capital than any other industry, employing the largest number of workers, and consuming a decidedly greater volume of raw material than is consumed by any other textile manufacturing section throughout our entire country.

It is not my intention to attempt the presentation of facts entirely new to you, but rather to, as briefly as possible, review for your own consideration, as well as that of the public at large, what is being done for the physical well being, mental and spiritual improvement, as well as a general plan of fair dealing between our workers, including all classifications from unskilled through to the highest executives in this great industry.

Some twenty years or more past, when the Parkers of Greenville, S. C., and the Cones of Greensboro, N. C., first inaugurated community betterment work on a really worth while scale, their practical vision was then largely regarded as an idealistic hobby, however, during more recent years a decided change of attitude on the part of our more progressive manufacturers has been observed.

Method of Employment.

A few of our larger plants have recently inaugurated employment departments whereby a complete history of each incoming and outgoing worker is carefully tabulated and filed, however, a very decided majority of our smaller organizations, where it is fortunately possible to know each individual worker, do not require the services of

a special department, holding to the system of employment and discharge through foreman and superintendent. Although desirable, it is not considered feasible to give each applicant a physical examination with a view of accurately determining fitness for work prior to employing. Many plants, upon considering applicants, attempt job analysis with a view of placing prospective employee on best best suiting qualifications and experience.

A large number of our plants have foremen's clubs, assistant foremen being eligible to membership. The executives meet at regular intervals with these clubs and thereby through practical informal discussions, embracing every possible phase of the working organization, arrive at a better understanding so as to interpret the spirit and ideals of the organization to the workers. No question is too small to receive a fair hearing, and they range on up to the most vital points in the successful management of our mills.

Sanitation and Health.

Flush sewerage is largely provided, with pure water for drinking and cooking purposes, piped inside of each home; in the majority of cases being supplied free of cost to the citizens of our village.

The homes in most of our mill villages are screened throughout, and in a few instances garbages can be provided for each home, garbage being removed semi-weekly free of cost.

A few plants operate modern dairy farms for the exclusive benefit of their workers, selling the milk at, or below, cost.

Majority of our larger plants employ one or more graduate nurses, this service proving invaluable, especially so in pre-natal instruction and obstetrical attention. Our entire Piedmont region, to us the garden spot of the earth, is noted for its invigorating and highly healthful climate.

Insurance and Safety.

As is well known, two of our three leading manufacturing States of the South North Carolina and South Carolina, have no workman's compensation act, however, as a matter of justice and fair dealing, even when not covered by employers liability insurance, lost time and payment of all medical and surgical fees are granted. Serious injuries to workers in this industry are exceptional, and where there is hazard, safety devices are provided.

Our larger and more progressive organizations carry, free of cost, group insurance policies on each employee to the extent of \$500 to \$1,500, based on length of continuous service.

Thrift and Home Ownership.

A few plants report success with local savings banks and thrift clubs. However, as a rule it is extremely difficult to impress upon our people the vital importance of a bank account.

As to home ownership, this problem has been, and is being, given general study and discussion. A recent issue of the "News Letter,"

published by the University of North Carolina, has the following to say in a leading article on this subject:

"There is growing concern among leading manufacturers over the home ownership question, due to its direct relation to labor turnover, to strike troubles, and to industrial security as based on stable responsible property owning and therefore conservative citizenship in industrial centers. The old attitude has been as a rule one of antagonism to home ownership. Industrial corporations have felt that they and not their employees should own the mill village dwellings, that this policy is essential to community morals, law and order, and in general to company regulations and control of employees."

All very well and good. The ownership will be only too glad to relieve themselves of the heavy burden involved in village capital investment, and would welcome with open arms the constructive genius who could solve the problem in a thoroughly practical manner. For example, the average rental charge for modern homes in our villages is \$50 per annum, including in numerous instances lights and water. Able economists point to the pertinent fact that thereby Southern textile workers derive an actual wage benefit of \$5 weekly in comparison with other industrial sections of our country. Kindly keep this actual fact carefully before you whenever relative economic income comparisons are presented pertaining to the relation of earnings and index costs of living throughout the various industrial centers. Think it over—what would it cost our people to own their own homes? And then answer in a practical way our advanced theoretical thinkers.

I have great faith in the idea of the village beautiful, for where there is development of the finer things of life there will in like manner be found the basis for right thinking, stable citizenship. If home ownership can be worked out to the advantage of our workers without in any way lessening their existing comforts and privileges, I am quite sure that our industrial leaders would sponsor such a movement.

Spiritual and Recreation.

Owing to the varied sectarian beliefs consolidated and union churches have not as a rule proven successful. Majority of plants donate real estate upon request, church buildings being constructed and operated independently by respective denominations.

Majority of our larger plants provide and maintain buildings either as a Y. M. C. A. or Community Club, both plans being successful. Here is found the leading social and recreational center of the community. Under the direction of community leaders bands and orchestras are conducted, athletic activities, amateur theatricals, games, patriotic celebrations, week-end outings promoted, and where there is sufficient demand, facilities for dancing are

provided under wholesome environment and proper direction.

Education.

Thoroughly modern school buildings and equipment have been provided entirely at expense of the plant. Practically fifty per cent of the cost for maintenance and salaries is financed by the corporation.

The new venture of vocational training is gaining ground, and the results are highly satisfactory. As a direct result of the intensive work on the part of the State Board of Vocational Training in North Carolina, there are now 2,500 working men and women, boys and girls, being taught the elements of the trade in which they are engaged, to the end that they may become more proficient in their industrial calling. One-half of the support for this work comes from the Federal Government, one-fourth from the State, the remaining one-fourth being financed by the corporation. We should by all means foster this great work and thereby educate our fellow workers and future industrial leaders into the industry and not out of it.

Concerning child welfare, the wilful ignorance as to true conditions displayed by fanatics, hailing from beyond the borders of the South, is deplorable. The attempts of these extremists to enact Federal laws have twice been declared by eminent jurists of the United States Supreme Court to be unconstitutional; yet, in their altruistic ignorance they continue to belie and harass us. We know and love the children of our own industrial section in the sense of a large family circle and deem it the privilege of each State to care for its own internal affairs of this nature, with no outside interference allowed by those who know nothing of, and care less for, the real welfare and happiness of our pure blooded Anglo-Saxons. From the pen of Frank Tannenbaum, "Convict No. 52280, Draft Rioting," confessed Red and syndicalist and noted I. W. W. writer, comes the most recent libel cast upon our people. The article appears in the June issue of the Century Magazine and bears the title, "The South Buries Its Anglo-Saxons." I commend this article to your attention as the most flagrant example of slander upon the purest blooded citizens to be found in any like area on the American continent.

Mr. Tannenbaum gives us the following information:

"Not one single person of county importance has ever come from a mill village; the people of a mill village never vote, never have any political life; to escape having to pay surplus profit taxes during the war, in response to the spirit then abroad in the world, much money went into various kinds of social activities. Better homes were built, nurses were hired, schools were improved, community life was stimulated and that now much of this activity has either been allowed to die or deliberately cut off; also, a

(Continued on page 33)

Work of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia

(By R. W. Jennings, West Point, Ga.)

Mr. President, and Fellow Members of the Southern Textile Association:

It is a pleasure to have this opportunity to outline to the members of this association, and particularly those located outside of Georgia, the activities and purposes of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, an organization formed by the managers, superintendents, department heads and other operating executives of the Georgia mills, the prime object of which is the discussion of practical problems and subjects of the mill in the same manner adopted at the sectional or departmental meetings of the Southern Textile Association, and to develop a better and more widespread acquaintance among the mill men of the State.

To do this it will be necessary to go back and relate briefly the story of the beginning of the organization.

Before the Wrightsville Beach meeting of the Southern Textile Association last June, Fred Schaefer and Oscar D. Grimes arranged for a special car to carry a number of Georgia men to and from the meeting. While there, the men who went on this car noticed the comparatively small number of Georgia men who were in attendance, and a

large percentage of those who were present received their first personal insight into the discussion idea, as it was so splendidly carried out during that convention.

It was also pointed out that the Georgia delegation to the various sectional meetings held under the direction of the association was comparatively small.

On the Pullman coming home, the men, realizing the value of the practical discussion meeting idea, discussed the matter seriously. It was thought that this apparent lack of interest on the part of the Georgia men as a whole in the association meetings was probably from two main causes: First, the long distance required for the men to travel to reach the cities in which most of the meetings were held, which entailed considerable expense and a long absence from the mill; and, second, that the type of discussion at many of the sectional meetings was on yarns and fabrics of an entirely different character from the average being made in the mills of Georgia. And, I may say in passing, that you may have observed that the geographical location of the mills in the South seems to have influenced the type of goods made, speaking generally. First, there is North Carolina, with a large percentage of her mills on the finer counts of yarn; then comes South Carolina, with a majority of

print cloth and merino goods plants; and then Georgia, which seems to lean more to the heavier numbers of goods and yarns. Another point brought up during the meeting was that a number of the Georgia mills do dyeing, while at the sectional meetings of the association no discussion has been devoted to this phase of work.

Out of this discussion on the train returning home from the Wrightsville Beach meeting, the opinion was unanimous that in consideration of these facts, if meetings could be held, convenient to the Georgia mills, and in which the discussion was conducted on classes of work relating more nearly to the local conditions in the State, that a greater interest would be aroused among the mill men in the practical discussion work.

Therefore, at an impromptu meeting held in the Pullman car that night, at which George W. Murphy, superintendent of the Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga., was named temporary chairman, an organization committee was appointed by him to work out the details and to ascertain the possibilities of and the demand for such a plan of meetings in Georgia. This committee consisted of Oscar D. Grimes, superintendent, Milstead Manufacturing Company, Milstead, Ga., chairman; W. H. Jones, superintendent, Valley Waste Mills, LaGrange, Ga., C. R. Brown,

superintendent, American Textile Company, Atco, Ga., and George W. Murphy.

At its first meeting in Atlanta, this committee felt it would be advisable to get the approval of the financial executives of the mills with regard to the promulgation of this plan. Accordingly, representatives of the committee appeared before the executive committee of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, and received its endorsement by a unanimous vote. Mr. P. E. Glenn, secretary of that association, mailed a letter to the head of each Georgia mill stating that the executive committee had endorsed the move, and urging cooperation on the part of the mills in the movement.

Simultaneously, Mr. Grimes, as chairman of our committee, sent a letter to the superintendent of every mill in the State listed as having spindles and looms, in which he outlined the proposition. He also enclosed a questionnaire blank on which the superintendents were to indicate their opinion and attitude with regard to the idea.

The response to this inquiry was very encouraging to us, and the men were most enthusiastic over the idea. We had letters from several mill presidents in the State personally endorsing the move.

This response was so favorable (Continued on page 32)

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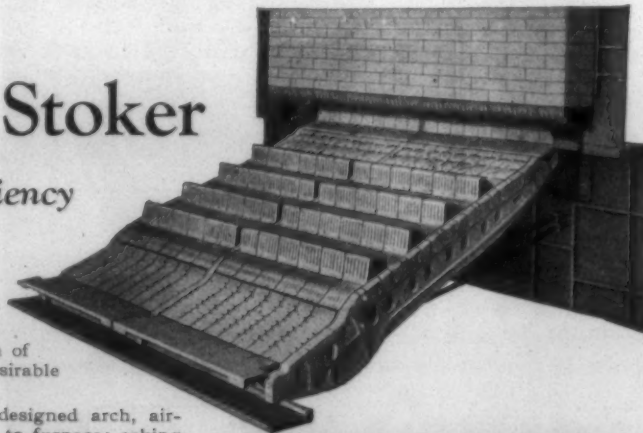
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Human Problems of Textile Industry

(By John G. Carpenter, before Southern Textile Association.)

I am profoundly grateful for the opportunity to be present at this meeting, and I am warmly appreciative of the many courtesies that have been extended to me here today.

As a native of Gaston county, I always feel very much at home with any man or any group of men engaged in the textile business. Down at Gastonia we claim the distinction of living in "the combed yarn center of the South," and most of our people are connected in a very intimate way with the cotton manufacturing industry. We are very proud to claim your past president, Arthur Dixon, as one of our most popular and substantial citizens, and Marshall Dilling, who is prominent in this association, is even more prominent as one of the leading textile men of Gaston county. One of the ablest and most conspicuous figures in your association is also a Gastonia man. I refer to that fine gentleman, Mr. A. B. Carter, your present secretary.

Since my boyhood I have known the cotton mill superintendents and foremen of my native county of Gaston and during the sixteen years in which I have practiced law there, we have been bound together in bonds of warm friendship and love. In private life I have been very close to them, and they have been my most loyal friends; as a public servant I have done all in my power to co-operate with them, and they have been unfailing in their support. And so, my friends, for this reason alone, it is peculiarly a delight for me to be present with you here and talk to you at this time.

I cannot discuss with you your technical questions, but I do know something of the great human problems of your industry, and the important part you play in the solution of these problems. I do not know so much about the spindles and looms in your mills but I do know something about the humanity in those mills, and I know that hundreds of thousands of men, women and children look to you men who are here for help and advice.

When I think of your patient, unassuming good fellows of the cotton mills, and your achievements, I pause in awe and in admiration. I think of the heavy responsibilities resting upon your shoulders, and I marvel at the scope of your influence. You who have a first handed touch with the people of your mills have the responsibility of meeting the great human problems of the cotton mill industry. The opportunity is yours to serve yourself, your company, your people and your country. The prosperity of the Southland largely depends on your energy and industry for when the people invest hundreds of millions in cotton mills they depend upon you with your ability to make the investment a good one. The South, with its natural advantages, is inevitably the future home of the textile business because here is an abundance of available labor, proximity to an

abundance of raw cotton and an inexhaustible supply of electric power. Yours is the greatest business in the South today, the business of turning broom sage fields into thriving manufacturing communities. By your tireless research you are multiplying the economic wealth of your country and in this you have my sanction and heartiest approbation, but let me express the sincere hope that you will not neglect the opportunity of raising the level of citizenship and public wholesomeness in the communities where your influence counts for so much. I am indeed proud to say that in no section of the United States do better conditions exist among textile workers than in my native county of Gaston, where labor troubles are unknown, and where the music of whirring spindles is wafted to the ears of a happy and contented people by every breeze that blows.

There was a time in the history of this country when the manufacturer did not look beyond the money he paid his employees; he neither knew nor cared how they lived, and as for playgrounds and community houses, they never crossed his mind. The times have changed, the textile working population has increased and the manufacturer has realized that places of recreation must be provided for the employees of his mill if the best results are to be obtained. He has learned that production increases with the betterment of working conditions.

I know many mill superintendents in my county who command the love and respect of the people whose labors they direct and whose confidence they have gained. They are using their influence to exert a steadfast power for good among their people. Your superintendents and foremen, what a responsibility rests with you, what a glorious opportunity for service is yours. You stand as a connecting link between the manufacturer and the operative whose toil and industry make possible the production of one of the great necessities of life. Your powerful influence can make thousands of workers better and more home-loving and more law-abiding citizens for your country. Yours is the duty and the God-given privilege to help protect the purity and the sanctity of thousands of homes. Of you, my friends, wise judgment is demanded. Sympathy, co-operation and discretion are needed, because to your care many young men and young women are committed. You can by your own example teach a respect for the law that will be far reaching in its effect on this country, for in your official capacity you are often the reconcilers of differences and the guarantors of individual right. You can often guide those that are tempted and recall to the truthpath those that are led astray. You must realize that you are more than textile experts, that whatever contribution this great Southern industry is to

(Continued on Page 31)

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Among Those Present

While the following list of those who registered at the Asheville meeting of the Southern Textile Association contains more names than had been shown at any previous meeting, it fails to name all of those who attended at Asheville, for there were a large number who did not register:

- Anderson, C. C., Norris Bros., Greenville, S. C.
 Anderson, Lang N., Virginia Mfg. Co., Fountain Inn, S. C.
 Anderson, N. S., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Armstrong, J. F., Asst. Supt., Ebird Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.
 Arnold, L. L., Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Arnold, W. W., Jr., Supt., Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.
 Ashley, Chas. L., Dary Ring Traveler Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Atkinson, A. C., Supt., Clayton & Liberty Mills, Clayton, N. C.
 Badger, J. N., Supt., Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Bagwell, J. P., Overseer, Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Bagwell, R. E., Master Mechanic, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Bain, A. L., Supt., Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
 Baker, J. H., Overseer Cloth Room, Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.
 Baker, W. E., Overseer Weaving, Industrial Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Bahan, Geo. F., Salesman, Emmons Loom Harness Co. and J. H. Williams Co.
 Bahan, Wm. H., Jr., Bahan Textile Machine Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Bahan, Paul, Bahan Textile Machinery Co., Lawrence, Mass.
 Bannister, H. M., Machinist, Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.
 Bangle, C. W., Bangle Leather Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Barksdale, J. M., Mgr. Supply Dept., Norris Bros., Greenville, S. C.
 Beacham, J. D., Supt., Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.
 Beattie, J. E., Southern Franklin Processing Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Bell, Frank G., Jr., Sales Engineer, Greenville, S. C.
 Bell, J. B., Overseer, Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.
 Beville, S. H., Overseer Weaving, Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.
 Bigham, R. S., Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Bishop, L. O., Overseer Weaving, Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.
 Black, Walton, Stein, Hall & Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Blackman, J. P., Cost Accountant, Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.
 Blanton, J. T., Overseer Spinning, Enoree, S. C.
 Boone, W. C., Dyer, Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
 Boyd, H. H., Gen'l. Supt., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Briggs, A. F., Supt., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.
 Brooks, W. A., Supt., Ga. Cotton Mill, Griffin, Ga.
 Brown, L. L., Supt., Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.
 Bryan, W. T., Weaver, Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga.
 Buchanan, S. T., Supt., Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.
 Buck, R. E., Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Buice, J. D., Supt., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Pineville, N. C.
 Bullington, A. F., Overseer Carding, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pacolet, S. C.
 Burdett, J. W., Master Mechanic, Lockhart, S. C.
 Burgess, O. F., Wilson Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Burgess, J. H., Simpsonville, S. C.
 Burgess, C. A., Salesman, American Moistening Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Byrd, G. B., Supt., Consolidated Textile Corp., Raleigh, N. C.
 Callas, W. H., Overseer Cloth Room, Molohon Mfg. Co., Newberry, S. C.
 Campbell, W. P., American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Cannon, J. M., Easley Cotton Mill No. 1, Easley, S. C.
 Cannon, L. S., Asst. Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.
 Carroll, Paul L., Gulf Refining Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Chamberlain, F. H., Alexander & Garsed, Charlotte, N. C.
 Chapman, Jas. A., Jr., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Chapman, H. C., Overseer Spinning, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pacolet, S. C.
 Clark, C. C., Salesman, Seydel Chemical Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Clark, F. J., Supt., Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.
 Clark, W. P., Overseer Carding, Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.
 Cobb, J. H., Cloth Room Overseer, Walhalla, S. C.
 Cobb, W. W., Supt., Norris Cotton Mill, Catechee, S. C.
 Coggins, W. R., Supt., Inverness Mill Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Collins, F. C., Spinner, Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Collins, R. C., Spinner, Clinton Cotton Mill, Clinton, S. C.
 Comer, A. F., Gulf Refining Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Copeland, S. P., Overseer Carding, Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Cormany, R. B., Salesman, Gulf Refining Co., Rome, Ga.
 Corn, J. O., Supt., Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
 Creswell, W. T., Carder, Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.
 Crow, Smith, Carder, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Crowell, Fred B., E. H. Best & Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Culberson, D. L., Supt., Ledbetter Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.



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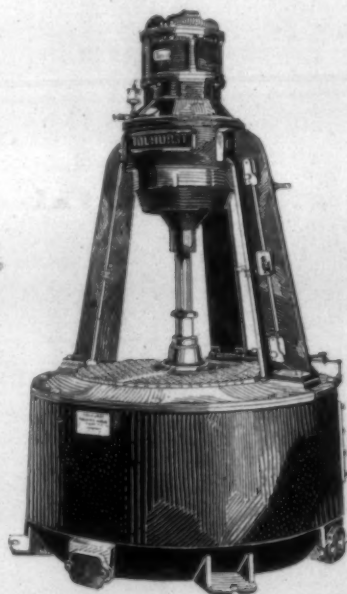


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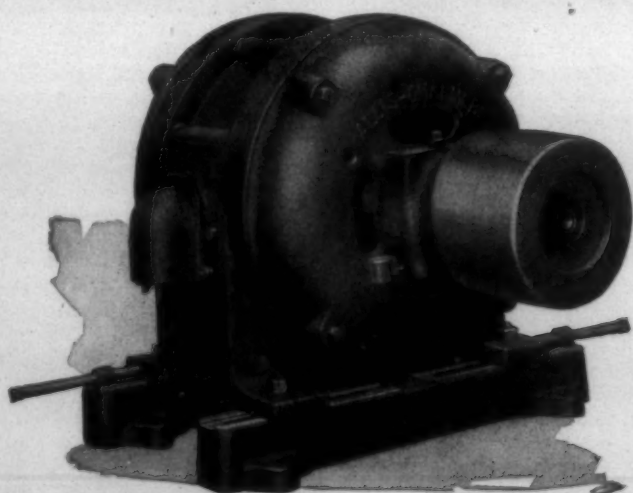
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Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
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Dover, J. R., Jr., Mgr. and Supt.,
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by, N. C.
Dunn, D. C., The Stafford Co., Char-
lotte, N. C.
Edmunds, J. T., Overseer Spinning,
Avondale Mills, Pell City, Ala.
Edwards, J. O., Supt., Icamorlee
Mills, Monroe, N. C.
Eldridge, C. H., Supt., Aldora Mills,
Barnesville, Ga.
Elliott, Mike, Gainesville, Ga.
Ellison, E. G., Overseer, Orr Mill,
Anderson, S. C.
Epps, J. O., Asst. Supt., Trenton
Cotton Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
Epps, W. H., Supt., Jefferson Mills,
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Esty, N. F., Palmetto Textile Machy.
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Pennell, J. B., Overseer Weaving,
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Fox, John W., Engineer, Southern
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Franklin, R. W., S. K. F. Industries,
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Gahan, H., Supt., American Process-
ing Plant, Mt. Holly, N. C.
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Co., Pelzer, S. C.
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langer Mills, Erlanger, N. C.
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Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.
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Gibson, W. H., Jr., Supt., Union-
Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.
Gossett, J. H., Weaver, Anderson
Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.
Grady, J. L., Salesman, Gulf Refin-
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Graham, Geo., Spinner, Gainesville,
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Green, W. E., Over Cloth Room,
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Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
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Harris, Carl R., Night Supt., Lancas-
ter Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
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Helton, E. L., Overseer Carding,
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Henderson, T. H., Gen'l. Supt.,
Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
Herd, R. H., Overseer Spinning,
Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C.
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Hill, W. M., Second Hand in Weav-
ing, Orr Mill, Anderson, S. C.
Hodges, J. M., Jr., Supt., Holt-Wil-
liamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N.
C.
Holby, W. H., Dist. Mgr., S. K. F.
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Hudgens, J. H., Overseer Spinning,
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ghan Co., Walhalla, S. C.
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Iler, Claud B., Kever Starch Co.,
Greenville, S. C.
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Isenhour, E. H., Sou. Agt., Ashworth
Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
Jackson, D. G., Overseer, Limestone
Mill, Gaffney, S. C.
Jackson, E. A., Gulf Refining Co.,
Spartanburg, S. C.
Jackson, Frederick, Universal Wind-
ing Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Jackson, T. S., S. K. F. Industries,
Atlanta, Ga.
Jacumin, J. H., Supt., Broad River
Mill, Blacksburg, S. C.
Jennings, R. W., Supt., Lanett Cot-
ton Mills, West Point, Ga.
Johnson, J. R., Chiquola Mfg. Co.,
Honea Path, S. C.
Johnson, W. C., Overseer Spinning,
Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Jones, T. Q., The Texas Co., Green-
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Keller, J. H., Carder, Piedmont, S. C.
Kelly, J. W., Supt., Pelzer Mfg. Co.,
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Kendrick, W. M., A. W. Harris Oil
Co., Mayfield, Ga.
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Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
King, J. S., Cloth Room, Easley Cot-
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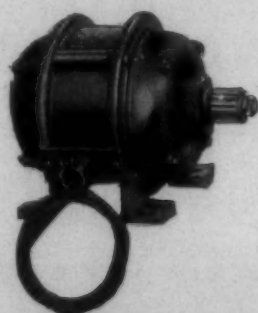
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Murphy, N. B., Asst. Supt., Shawmut Mill, West Point, Ga.
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(Continued on page 30-a)

Individualism vs. Socialism

(Charles E. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, before Southern Textile Association.)

Gentlemen: I notice by your program that I am the last car on your train of speakers which brings to my mind the story of Dennis. Dennis was an Irishman, who came over from Ireland to visit his brother Patrick, who was a brakeman on a passenger train between Atlantic City and Camden, N. J., which, as everyone knows, is about the fastest traveling train in America. Dennis was as green as grass but he made up his mind that he was not going to show it or appear surprised at anything he saw in America.

Pat had obtained permission from the superintendent of the road to have Dennis ride with him on the train, so that he could have the maximum time with his brother without asking for absence leave. So on their first run, they were sitting in the last coach, when Pat said to Dennis:

"Know how fast we are running? Over 60 miles an hour."

Dennis replied: "I thhort ye was goen faster than that."

So with that Pat decided to hit it up to about 70, which he did. All of a sudden Dennis said to him:

"I suppose you have had some accidents, Pat."

Pat replied that accidents were quite common and then Dennis said:

"I suppose the engineer is in the most dangerous part of the train, Pat, because he is right up front and when anything hits he would be likely to get the first shot at the accident, isn't that right, Pat?"

"No," replied Pat, "I wouldn't say that; the engineer can see what's coming. I should say the most dangerous part of the train is the last car, because it is right on the end and most of the accidents are caused by rear-end collisions."

Dennis said, "Well, then, Pat, why nelli don't you run without the last car."

So, I hope I am not, however, the most dangerous car in your train of speakers. But, like Dennis, I think that now you have had such a magnificent, successful convention, that you might just as well dispense with the last car.

I notice that your convention features sociability and good fellowship. Let me say to you that sociability and good fellowship are the foundations of everything that is worth while in the world and is the most important factor in human relationship. I commend you on this policy.

Even the church itself would fare very badly were it not for its social and fellowship features.

I am engaged in two distinct businesses, oil and leather belting. Thirty years ago the oil trade of Philadelphia elected me perpetual toastmaster of the association and since that time I have presided at every important function held by the association. When they organized the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia, I was honored by being elected president, which office I have held ever since.

I am more proud of these honors paid me by competitors than by anything else I have ever achieved.

And I say to you that your association will continue to be just the magnificent success that it is, so long as you continue your love and affection for one another, no matter what else may happen.

It is a great honor to me, of course, to be asked to address you today and to have such a good sized audience when there are so many counter attractions of nature in this most beautiful spot, the grandest it has ever been my good fortune to visit. But the honor is not all mine. I assure you. It wouldn't be fair for me to think this and you gentlemen know that I say what I think, and think what I please.

When I first started out to sell goods some forty years back, the buyer was a veritable tyrant. I do not mean that more modern institution, the purchasing agent, for then as now our products were requisitioned by the superintendent or overseer and he was a veritable tyrant. The salesman was expected to have no different views from the buyer. If the buyer was a Democrat, at least while he was getting the order. You may judge as to how bad it was, when I confess to you that although I am the son of a Baptist minister that I have gone to mass many a time to cinch an order.

Things are different now. For over 45 years I have been writing what I pleased about any subject I please and circulating these writings in a little booklet among the present and prospective customers of our company, with little thought and less care as to whether my readers agreed with me or not. The fact that my company's business has grown from annual sales of \$300,000 to over \$6,000,000 since I have been doing this and that I receive so many invitations to address manufacturing associations and other prominent bodies that I am compelled to organize a speaking bureau in order to accept about 5 per cent of these invitations and the fact that you men of good common practical sense and experience who like myself have risen from the ranks, should do me the honor to listen to me while it is a great honor to myself, it is a high compliment to the broad-mindedness, honesty and fairness of the American manufacturer of today and proves more conclusively than anything else that American industry is in safe hands and requires neither Governmental control or Governmental interference.

My subject as announced is Individualism vs. Socialism. I suppose you wonder why I have selected this topic for an address to an intelligent body of executives in a section of the country where socialism

has not yet shown any evidence of activity.

My reply to you is that I have a serious message for you fellows. From the sounds coming to my window last night, most of you had a good time and not thinking very seriously about anything. It won't hurt for your class of men, above all other classes, to think seriously on what I have to tell you, for it is for you men that it is intended. Because, as any good housewife will tell you, the best method of preventing a house from being overrun with vermin is to prevent their getting in.

There was a time when even the most optimistic Southerner never thought that the South would eclipse the North in the number of your cotton spindles. And it is a rule that has never failed that labor has followed an industry and that socialistic propaganda has always invaded every industrial district. These things come to pass.

I am not an alarmist. I don't think that there is any danger of this Government becoming socialistic, but I do realize that there is a decided tendency on the part of the masses to try almost every new fad in the form of government and I do not predict, but I say that it is positively certain that this Government will try the experiment of socialism if we sit idly by and let the socialists do all the talking and all the propaganda. Socialism may be prevented and can be best prevented by you men who come directly in contact with the mill operatives, and it is far easier and more civilized to prevent a workman becoming a socialist by sound argument and decent treatment, than to permit him to become a socialist and then shoot him for doing so, for socialism in this country means revolution.

In this great work of prevention we must have the help of men like you, whose right to lead has not been handed down on a sheepskin parchment, but by working yourselves from the ranks on your own merit. It is the men who lead who must feel the responsibility of this most important duty. We cannot expect much from the men who follow. Give us the right leaders and the battle will be won. We cannot get all the followers we need. Some of my very best friends are socialists. They visit me and I visit them and we talk into the wee hours of the morning. We don't talk as long as we used to before the eighteenth amendment but we still say just as much, so I have no quarrel at all with socialism, just an argument but there is no Irish in my make-up at all and that doesn't mean a fight.

It was over 12 years ago that I first became alarmed at the rapid growth of socialistic thought in the United States. My alarm was not

caused by the growth of the socialistic vote, for as large as it was in spots, it was no barometer to the growth of the socialistic thought, because there was a large number of people thinking socialistically who had never voted the socialistic ticket, preferring not to lose their vote. I satisfied myself that this growth of socialistic thought was due to socialistic propaganda and I felt that and so expressed myself that the individualist was almost criminally neglectful, not to fight propaganda. I seemed to be unable to make any impression on the community as to the real danger and therefore in true individualistic fashion I started a propaganda of my own. I first merely wrote but of late years the public has awakened and I have made my greatest efforts from the platform. There was a time, immediately preceding the war, when an anti-socialistic speaker was in little demand and could seldom attract an audience of respectable size. Today I cannot fill 20 per cent of my invitations to deliver this identical address and I always speak to crowded houses. In addition to myself there are many others who have a magnificent message on this topic, not the least is former State Senator Cartwright of the State of California. If this body has an opportunity to hear him, they should not miss it.

As an employer of labor I do not hesitate to state that the employer is as a class largely to blame for the unrest which now extends throughout the working peoples of the world. Formerly the employer thought if he paid a fair wage, granted fair hours, created sanitary conditions under which to work, that his responsibility to his employees was finished and that any attempt on the employer's part to influence his working people upon political or social topics was taking advantage of his position as an employer to do so. Therefore the employer rarely took his employees into his confidence.

In August, 1913, I was standing on the steps of the Manufacturers Club at Broad and Walnut streets, in Philadelphia, when I noticed the executive head of one of our largest textile industries walking down the street with a troubled look on his face. In reply to my inquiry as to how things were going, he replied: "Everybody's out on strike up at our place." And when I asked him the cause of the strike he said: "Socialistic propaganda."

"Why don't you feed them a little individualistic propaganda?" said I. I shall never forget the look on that man's face. It was a look of half pity and half scorn, as he snarled, "You don't believe that they would understand a damned word I said to them, do you?"

Now, that man was a big man. He had built a great industry and I had seen him write a check for \$100,000 for a contribution to a Philadelphia charity. He was supposed

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to be a philosopher, too. This merely illustrates the frame of mind the employer of the better class was in no further than 10 years back. Thank God all of this is now changed. Every employer has seen the light and is bending every energy to spread the gospel of truth, so that it may be seen, that verily the crank of yesterday is the sage of today.

Every human being of well balanced mind seeks knowledge and when in quest of knowledge has no other alternative than to accept untruths if the truth is not available. If he gets untruth instead of truth you can't blame anybody but the person who feeds the mind.

I heard you gentlemen call for inventions and heard them described and I think in one way I am a discovery rather than invention because in me you have a curiosity. I am one of the few successful men who cannot boast of his poverty in his youth. I never enjoyed the advantage of being poor. I speak seriously, for there are well known rules and regulations by which a poor man's son may succeed and they rarely fail. But if there be an reliable rules by which a rich man's son may succeed I know them not. My family, though well to do, for those days, possessed rather old fashioned ideas as to economy. At the table the necessities of life, the substantial, were plentiful and unlimited, such as bread and meat, but the supply of luxuries was limited as they ever were in war times. We were allowed just so much sugar, so much butter and one helping of dessert. The one thing I liked most was butter. Then as now I was a husky guy with a ravenous appetite and it so happened that I also could eat great quantities of bread. If I happened to spread the very large quantity of bread necessary to satisfy my appetite with the butter allowed me I'd have to spread it so thin that I could not taste it and I might as well have had no butter. I met this emergency by eating my first slices of bread without butter and then when my appetite was somewhat appeased, and my taste more sensitive, I spread the butter on good and thick and reveled in the luxury.

Now this incident of my childhood affords a parallel to my topic this morning. My topic like my bread is unlimited but my time like my butter is quite limited and therefore if I attempt to spread my limited time all over my topic, I will be like I was with my butter. I will have to spread it so thin that you will scarcely taste it. Therefore I am going to avoid as far as practical the commonplace arguments pertaining to individualism and present the subject from a somewhat original point of view.

Like unto millions of others whose education has been left to the professional theorist I became a convert to socialism in my early youth. It was apparent to me then, as now, that some folks had too much wealth and some too little; that some had to work too hard and some not at all; I saw suffering, misery and poverty all around and like unto every other person with a soul, I felt that it was wrong

and that there should be a remedy and as the only remedy being offered was socialism, it is not surprising that I accepted it, little suspecting that socialism might be a quack remedy and the cure worse than the disease.

I want to impress upon you that during the several years I was a convert to the socialistic creed, I never heard or read an anti-socialistic argument. I was reconverted to individualism merely by studying and analyzing the socialistic doctrines and coming to the realization that they were totally impractical. It will not do to argue, as some of my socialistic friends do, that I was a socialist when I was poor but became an individualist when I became rich, for I never was poor.

Socialism is merely a quack remedy for social diseases and has been fostered upon the public in much the same way as has medical nostrums and passed through much the same evolution as the remedies offered by charlatans. For instance, in the early days of medical nostrums, it was the custom of the patent medicine man to enumerate in his advertisements the major ills such as rheumatism, tuberculosis, kidney disease, dyspepsia, gout, heart trouble, cancer, insanity, diabetes, etc., and then brazenly claim that his nostrum would cure them all. I personally witnessed in the year 1881, in a town in Indiana, a mountebank sell from the end of a gilded wagon over 100 packages of medicine to as many different people, all having more or less different ailments, the same and one remedy guaranteed to cure them all. Furthermore, this mountebank actually believed that he was performing a great service to humanity and that his discovery of the formula for his one and only remedy was due to divine influence. He was a pious churchman and did not give his show in or near any religious meeting. There is no doubt that he was believing his own remedy. But I want you to get this if you get nothing else I say to you this morning, for it is the most important message that I have to deliver, and that is, it makes no difference whether the advertiser of a quack remedy does or does not believe in the virtues of his nostrum, the injury to society is just as great. As the public became more intelligent on the subject of disease and its cure only the veriest rube would buy a cure-all and the cure-all went off the market. But the quack remedy man did not go out of business. He met this emergency by changing his advertising methods. Instead of listing the major ills and claiming his remedy will cure all, he now lists headache, sleeplessness, night sweats, sore eyes, backache, cold feet, baldness, sore throat, in fact, every ill to which the human system has been heir since we have abandoned nature's method of outdoor living. After specifying these minor ailments, the advertisement is ingeniously worded to prove that the presence of any or all of these ailments is nature's warning of Bright's disease—and then the terrible sufferings and final death resulting from Bright's disease is

(Continued on page 21)

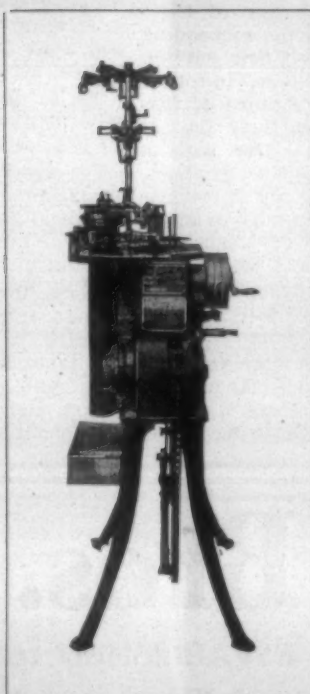
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Report of Spinners Division

Our third spinners sectional meeting was held in Spartanburg, S. C., on Friday, April 6th, with a representative attendance of approximately one hundred and fifty.

Due to the fine spirit of co-operation prevailing among those present this meeting was one of, if not the best, we have ever held.

The scope of work covered by these sectional meetings has gradually broadened until it requires more time to keep up with the details than can be spared by one person. The association, realizing almost from the first that this condition would arise, granted the sectional chairman permission to appoint sub-chairmen to assist in carrying on this work.

This was also done in order that should be desire to get some particular information, or specialize, so to speak, for example, on spindle speeds. A sub-chairman could be appointed to collect all the information possible and make a report on it at the divisional meeting.

For the Spartanburg meeting John D. MacAulay, overseer spinning Coosa-Thatcher Company, Piedmont, Ala., was appointed sub-chairman to make a report on the management of help; L. E. Wofford, overseer spinning, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C., was appointed to make a report on spooling and warping; J. T. Phillips, overseer spinning, Lo-

(Carl R. Harris, Chairman Spinners' Division, Southern Textile Association.

ray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., was appointed to make a report on the mechanical upkeep of machinery.

These reports proved to be very interesting and instructive, for in each case the subject in hand was dealt with in a very skillful manner, and many good points were brought out. This practice will be continued and sub-chairmen will be appointed for the next meeting to gather information on different subjects and make a report on it at the meeting.

Doubtless the originators of these sectional meetings have been well pleased with the outcome of their idea. But with each succeeding meeting bringing forth new participants in the discussions, in other words, men who were more or less reticent at getting on their feet at previous gatherings. Also with a greater number of men of their own accord bringing up questions which they wish discussed in order to get the opinions of others. It bids fair that this work will eventually assume place of importance in our organization that will far surpass their fondest dreams.

These two features were very noticeable at that meeting. At no time during the discussion was it hardly necessary for me to bring up a

question, for some of the men were at all times ready and anxious to bring up questions of their own for discussion and possible solution.

In making this report, I will take up the subjects discussed and give you the consensus of opinion as near as possible. The textile papers had a detailed account of the meeting and doubtless most of you have read it. If any have not, I would like to suggest that you get a copy, not only of that meeting, but all the sectional meetings and file them away in your library for information. As time passes and we progress onward, it will be very interesting to get these reports out and read them over noting the advances made.

No. 1. Have you had any experience in having a certain worker do all the training of help?

Up until this time methods of management and training of help has been little discussed, while they are the most important factors in successfully operating our jobs.

Very few of us have given the proper time and attention to the training of new help, considering the fact that as a usual thing the help which we train stay with us longer and give better service.

The old method of putting a girl

with some one she knows, to teach her requires quite a bit of time and very often they will get in a rut that is hard to get them out of.

The fact was brought out that a few are trying a method of having one spinner do all the training. This was very heartily endorsed by those who have been experimenting along this line, and the opinion is that considerable time can be saved in training a girl.

While the most of them still had this trainer on full work, the natural assumption is that still better results can be secured by giving them less work to do, in order that they can give more time to the learner.

No. 2. What experiences were encountered in putting hank clocks on spinning and what benefits were derived from them?

This question was discussed at length, and considering the benefits to be derived from the use of hank clocks, it was rather a surprise to find that so few mills are paying by the hank.

Judging from my own experience and those who gave theirs at this meeting and some whom I have talked to who are using clocks to cite the benefits to be derived from them would require considerable time.

It is a known fact that few human machines will continue to op-

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erate at full capacity for any great length of time, without the assistance of some compelling force other than their own energy. When we do find one we have a genius. I don't suppose it would be necessary for any of you—but a "brain-clock" would probably do me good at times.

The hank clock is a natural incentive for the spinners and doffers to do more. When you are paying by the hank the help gives more attention to their work, and strive to turn off more production, because, they realize that they are getting paid in accordance to the output of their machines. Some stated at that meeting that the hank clock had increased their production, and they were not even paying by the hank. Is it not natural that better results could be secured if they were. I know of one instance where the spinners asked for a tooth of twist to be taken out. It would hardly be necessary for me to tell you that they were being paid by the hank.

I do not mean to say that with the hank clock it is possible to get maximum production without any effort on our part, for it is not. But with the same amount of energy expended in conjunction with them, you can materially increase your production and lower your cost per pound. This can readily be seen if for no other reason than that you can quickly detect your losing places by watching the hank board. I do not hesitate to say that any man who has run a job where they paid by the hank, would not be satisfied to go back to paying by the side.

It is advisable for any mill preparing to go on by the hank to go slowly, as a mistake or two to start with, would probably demoralize the whole plan. If you have clocks on your frames, start to keeping a record of the production. While you are doing this it will give you the opportunity to get the second hands and section men in a receptive mood for the change, and in turn use them to get the others in a receptive mood. By this time you have a record of production long enough to set a rate of pay.

No. 3. What are the average amounts of variation existing in yarns?

The causes and amount of variation in yarn has been discussed at several previous meetings, especially at our second meeting at Gastonia. At that time we were unable to get any definite information as to the amount prevailing. The meeting was more or less surprised at an admission by one of a variation of 17 1-4 per cent on 41s filling.

Also, at that time it was brought out that the usual method of sizing only a few bobbins at a time was doubtful in its merits, and the men were all requested to size every bobbin from the side of a frame, and make a report on their findings. Just before the Spartanburg meeting Mr. David Clark very kindly aided us in this plan by sending out a blank for the recording of these tests, and we received quite a few answers.

You have all read the reports of

this meeting and doubtless were surprised to note the great amount of variation that was shown by some. A variation of 15 to 20 per cent was not infrequent, while there was several above that, notably, a variation of 27 1-2 per cent on 29 1-2s warp and 30 3-4 per cent on 40s filling.

It was suggested and adopted that we send out another blank and incorporate in this a questionnaire to find out the local conditions, as near as possible, by giving the hank roving, roll speed, spindle speed, size ring, gauge, band or tape drive, etc. We have not been able to get this blank out so far, but expect to in the near future, and when we do, I wish to urge that you all co-operate with us in this matter by making good fair tests. The majority of those present at that meeting said they would send in a report and I trust that many of you that were not there will do so.

No. 4. What causes this variation in yarn?

The tendency has been to pass the buck to the carders, and I need only refer you to the reports received at the carders meeting at Anniston, Ala., to show you that a large amount of variation is being made on cards, pickers and drawing. We can not, however, dodge the fact that a great deal of unevenness is caused in the spinning room.

I have been in rooms and found the carder and spinner hardly on speaking terms, because the spinner thought too much twist had been taken out of the roving, causing it to break back, stretch, etc. On examination I found that the roving skewers were worn flat on the bottom, and in a lot of cases the steps were gone and the skewer was running on the creel board. Can you blame the roving from breaking back and being stretched?

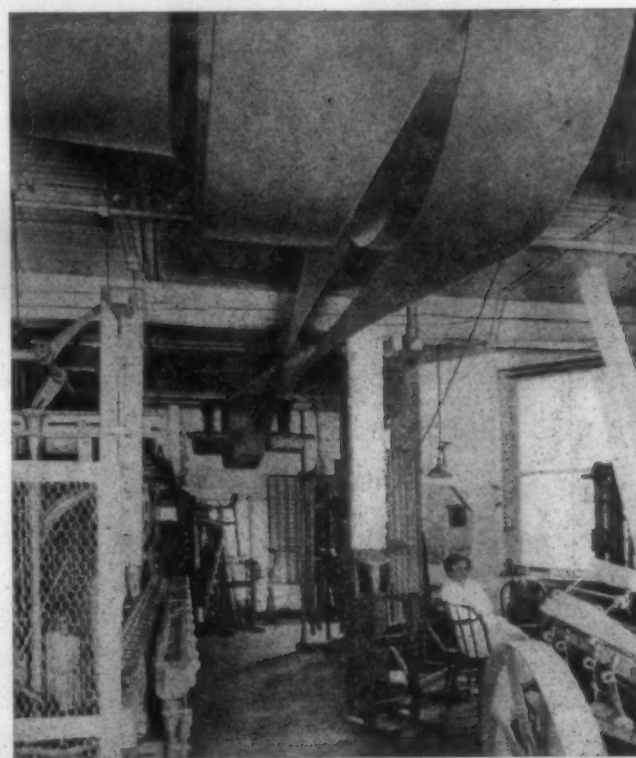
There are many small things in the spinning room that will cause bad work, such as slack bands, improperly covered rolls, worn nebbars, stirrup rubbing steel roll, weight levers improperly set, spindles not properly set and plumbed, humidity, etc. Some might say that humidity conditions affect this more than any other one thing, and it does affect it very much. However, in making tests under government supervision it was determined that it is water the mill is getting on humid days, instead of cotton. In my estimation improper oiling causes more unevenness and bad running work than anything else, and it is as good a salesman as the supply man could want.

No. 5. Will ball bearings on warper measuring rolls materially reduce the waste on the run outs?

I particularly wish to bring this question to your attention, as it has been discussed at several of our meetings, and because of the fact that waste is no small item in the operation of any mill on a successful basis. Some of those who testified in behalf of them at our first meeting in January, 1921, claimed as high as 50 per cent reduction in waste. At our last meeting they were very strongly recommended by several, with claims of from 25 to 50 per cent.

(Continued on page 30-b)

Forty Years of Faithful Service



Here is a Ladew Flintstone that has been on the job forty years. Through all this long life of service it has carried the load in a textile mill where uninterrupted performance is a great consideration.

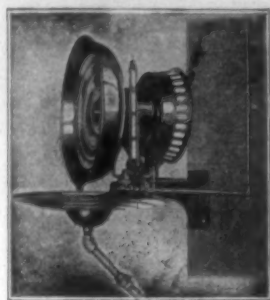
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EXPERIENCE**

A Latch Needle is no better than the Rivet.

Our New Screw Rivet is produced and rivet holes tapped within variations of 1-10 of 1-1000 inch.

This assures uniformity heretofore not thought possible.

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Individualism vs. Socialism.

(Continued from page 16)

specified in detail and then the announcement is made that the particular remedy advertised is a sure preventative and cure for all kidney trouble. The advertisements are usually so impressive that after reading them one has to be very strong minded not to rush down to the drug store and buy a bottle of the stuff and take it for luck, for we all have some one or more of the ailments specified in the advertisement. Then they offer testimonials, most of them genuine, from people who believe they have been cured of kidney trouble, but who for the most part have merely been relieved from some minor trouble, most likely by Mother Nature herself in spite of the quack remedy, rather than because of it.

Now suppose we compare the methods of the quack remedy vendor with those of the vendor of socialism.

Socialism was originated in Europe as a cure all for the major ills of government. Ills which were supposed to have been the result of the abuses of royalty. The people soon concluded that there was no such a thing as a cure all for social and political diseases and socialism was discarded, but the socialist, like the medical quack, did not go out of business, but he did precisely what the medical quack did—he changed his methods of advertising, and used precisely the same methods as the quack medicine advertiser. Instead of offering socialism as a cure-all, the socialists now enumerate:

Long working hours, poor housing, low wages, disease, ignorance, unequal distribution of wealth, taxes and poverty.

In fact, all the minor ailments with which government has been afflicted ever since government existed and with which all governments on this earth will ever more be in a greater or less degree afflicted. Then, like to the medicinal quack, they ingeniously sum up these minor ailments and declare that they are the warning of the presence or near approach of a great major disease, which they call capitalism or the wage system, but which I prefer to call by its true name, individualism. And they boldly claim that socialism is the one and only remedy for the disease of individualism. Knowing of no other remedy there are many who have suffered from these ailments, or who imagine they have suffered therefrom, for imagination plays a great part in all ailments, political, social, or physical, who accept socialism as the remedy because they never heard of any other. Many of our most respectable citizens have rushed in and accepted the quack remedy socialism just as many of our respectable citizens seem to believe in their own little pet quack medicinal remedy. But the fact that respectable, honest, good people believe in socialism is no evidence of its merit. In fact, the world suffers most from the fool. We have the police, courts, and prisons to protect us against the knave, but so long as he is not violent the

fool may run amuck and scatter his dangerous doctrines and society seems to have no protection against him. Originally society took no more notice of the medical nostrums than it did of the social nostrum. Society seemed to think that it was nobody's business as to whether a medical remedy was good, bad, or indifferent, and that a man had as much right to put bad medicine in his stomach as bad whiskey and that it was interfering with his personal liberty to prevent him. But when society became fully aware of the extent of the injury which these nostrums were inflicting, laws were quickly passed greatly curtailing and regulating the sale thereof. And when it once got started the public did, what it usually does; it made a clean sweep of things and as a result we have the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Likewise society has been too long indifferent to the advertising and surreptitious offerings of the social nostrums. Society has considered that it is even more of an interference with man's personal liberty to deny him the right to say and write what he pleases than to deny him the right to drink what he pleases. And yet I am of the opinion that the abuse of our so-called freedom of speech has done these United States of America more injury than all of the quack medicines and rum combined. I do not want to be interpreted as saying that all who have accepted socialism are either knaves or fools. For some of our very best citizens believe in socialism. I have many friends among the socialists. But these folks have for the most part accepted socialism as a religion. Intelligent folks the world over have differed as to religion, but all religionists agree that religion is a matter of faith. Religion appeals to our spirituality. Government appeals to our judgment and common sense. Government is a science. Socialism is not a religion, but a governmental theory. No wise person argues on religion. I know that it is no use to do it, for I've tried it. I've tried arguing with my wife and the first thing you know she calls up two priests to help her out and I have to shut up. All wise persons argue on governmental theories. So the fundamental error of these socialists is that they have accepted socialism as a religion rather than a science. So do not permit yourselves to be misled by those sincere, honest, enthusiastic socialists who are socialistic religionists, rather than scientists. It is fortunate that we can take medical nostrums into the laboratory and by well known fixed rules, readily make a quantity and quality analysis of them. But it is unfortunate that there are no accepted rules by which political and social nostrums may be similarly analyzed.

Just as all medical nostrums are composed of well known drugs of merit, which, if administered by those of intelligence, in proper doses, at the proper time, for the proper ailment, will serve its useful purpose, so are all of these social nostrums, composed of well rec-

(Continued on page 26)



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THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1923

The Asheville Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association was called to order at Kenilworth Inn, Asheville, N. C., at 10 a. m., June 22nd, by President Jno. W. Clark, of Franklinville, N. C. Prayer was offered by W. B. Williams, of Greenville, S. C.

Mayor Jno. H. Cathey offered an eloquent address of welcome, to which Geo. W. Murphy, of La Grange, Ga., responded on behalf of the Association.

President Clark delivered the president's address, devoting his remarks entirely to the work of the Association.

The feature of the morning session was the very able address of J. M. Gamewell, of Lexington, N. C., upon the subject, "The South Develops Its Anglo-Saxon." Mr. Gamewell was much complimented upon his forceful remarks which were to some extent a reply to the recent article of Frank Tannenbaum in the Century Magazine.

A motion was passed asking the Century Magazine to publish Mr. Gamewell's address.

In the absence of B. R. Burnham, chairman of the Carders' Division, his report of the Anniston, Ala., meeting was read by L. L. Brown, of Clifton, S. C.

Mr. Brown also handled in a very efficient manner a discussion on carding.

On the question of licker-in setting, Geo. Murphy said that close setting made cleaner work but weaker yarn.

Jas. Smith, of Burlington, N. C., made a test by setting two licker-ins to a 12-gauge and two others to a 5-gauge. He found that those set to a 5 made more waste with a low breaking strength.

O. D. Grimes said a close setting would reduce breaking strength.

J. T. Phillips, of Social Circle, Ga., said he obtained his best re-

sults on print cloth numbers with a 7 licker-in setting.

Asked what was the best thing to do to get the neeps out, Phillips said he did not know, as his were not out.

M. T. Poovey, of Henry River, N. C., said he had obtained good results on 1-4 cotton from a 7 setting.

J. W. McArver set his licker-ins to a 7 on 60s to 80s and also said the best cleaning effect was obtained by setting flats down to a 7.

L. S. Cannon, of Rosemary, N. C., wanted to know the best method of getting rid of neeps.

J. V. McCombs said a long draft on cards would eliminate neeps. He also advised setting up Kirshner beaters to 3-32 of an inch.

L. G. Hooper said that most superintendents and overseers failed to follow up their card grinders.

J. W. Hames, of Atlanta, and Marshall Dilling, of Gastonia, discussed drawing roll settings.

C. P. Thompson, of Trion, Ga., and J. O. Corn discussed the relation of two or three processes of lappers to weak yarn.

The time of the carders' discussion having expired, Carl R. Harris, chairman of the Spinners' Division, made a report of the Spartanburg meeting and then conducted a discussion.

F. D. Lockman, of Lockhart, S. C., wanted to know what per cent of waste back of slasher was caused by warpers.

O. D. Grimes used individual ropes on each slasher beam and found that it reduced the beam waste.

Gordon Cobb made a report on a test he had run and found a wide variation in slasher waste without apparent cause for such variation.

J. V. McComb said the use of tape on section beams reduced waste.

F. D. Lockman said that in his

experience the worn condition of beam bearings on slasher was responsible for 90 per cent of slasher waste.

There was a discussion of the breaking strength of 13s tire fabric yarns.

Morning session adjourned.

Friday Afternoon.

Friday afternoon was devoted to pleasure, most of the members making a trip over the Biltmore Estate and to Grove Park Inn.

Friday Night.

The program called for a banquet Friday night at 7:30 but the dining room was so badly arranged that it resulted in the members taking dinner in the dining room and trying to listen to an address by Mr. John Carpenter, of Gastonia, N. C. In spite of the oratorical ability of Mr. Carpenter the posts in the dining room made it impossible for more than a few of those present to hear the message that he had to deliver.

Saturday Morning.

The Saturday morning session was called to order promptly at 9:30 o'clock by President Jno. W. Clark.

R. W. Jennings, president Textile Operating Executives Association of Georgia, made an interesting report of the organization of his association and pledged their co-operation with the Southern Textile Association.

President Clark announced that a period had been set aside for the demonstration of inventions by Southern mill men and invited any inventors to come forward.

R. P. Sweeny, of Greenville, S. C., described his Pneu-Way Cleaning system.

W. C. McAbee showed a model of a split bushing for use on tight pulleys on looms.

W. W. Cobb showed a model of a tension device for spooling from filling wind.

J. S. Burgess, of Simpsonville, S. C., showed a filler bar screw that had been invented by a loom fixer in his mill.

There being no further inventions President Clark introduced W. E. Beattie, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, who received an ovation.

Mr. Beattie expressed his approval of the work of the Southern Textile Association and pledged the support of his association.

Chas. E. Carpenter, of E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, was introduced and made the feature address of the convention upon "Individualism vs. Socialism."

Mr. Carpenter was heard in his very able address by an audience that filled every seat in the hall and his treatment of the subject made a distinct impression upon his hearers.

The election of officers resulted as follows: J. A. Chapman, Jr., Inman, S. C., president; Marshall Dilling, Gastonia, N. C., vice-president; O. D. Grimes, Milstead, Ga., chairman Board of Governors; A. B. Carter, Gastonia, N. C., secretary; T. A. Sizemore, Greenville, S. C., treasurer.

The new members of Board of Governors were elected as follows: W. H. Gibson, Jr., Union, S. C.; R. W. Jennings, West Point, Ga.; L. L. Brown, Clifton, S. C., and T. B. Stevenson, Caroleen, N. C.

Jas. A. Greer, of Greenville, S. C., presented the past president's medal to retiring president, Jno. W. Clark. Augusta, Ga., was selected as the place of the October meeting.

It was announced that the Board of Governors had selected the following as the Textile Foundation Committee. F. Gordon Cobb, chairman, Lancaster, S. C.; David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; Marshall Dilling, Gastonia, N. C.; W. M. Sherard, Whitmire, S. C., and O. D. Grimes, Milstead, Ga.

Meeting adjourned at about noon.

Frank Tannenbaum Again.

In the July Century Magazine, Frank Tannenbaum, author of "The South Buries Its Anglo-Saxons," contributes another article entitled "Southern Prisons."

Like his former article, it is composed of overdrawn pictures and false statements and it is evident from either article that Mr. Tannenbaum has an animosity against the South.

The Century Magazine frankly admits that he served a term in prison some years ago but in spite of that fact and the gross misrepresentation as shown in his articles, they mention him as one of their star writers.

What Will Result?

In view of the private estimates that are now being made relative to the size of the 1924 cotton crop and the possibility that the Government will on July 2nd confirm such estimates we repeat the statements which we recently made.

If the crop is 13,000,000 bales we will reach this period next year with the same scant supply as now exists.

If the crop is 12,000,000 bales we will reach this period next year with a million less bales on hand and we realize that a million bales less today would mean a serious situation.

If the crop is 11,000,000 bales there will be a scarcity of cotton at this time next year and mills both in this country and in Europe will be forced to curtail heavily.

If the crop is 10,000,000 bales extremely high prices will result and thousands of cotton mill operatives will be thrown out of work because there will not be cotton upon which to operate the spindles.

We are not satisfied that the private estimates of indicated crop of 10,500,000 to 11,000,000 bales are correct but they are appearing with singular uniformity and there is, of course, a possibility that the Government may confirm them.

If the crop should turn out only 10,500,000 bales there would be a question of supply rather than a question of price.

It is a possibility worth considering.

FRANK B. KENNEY
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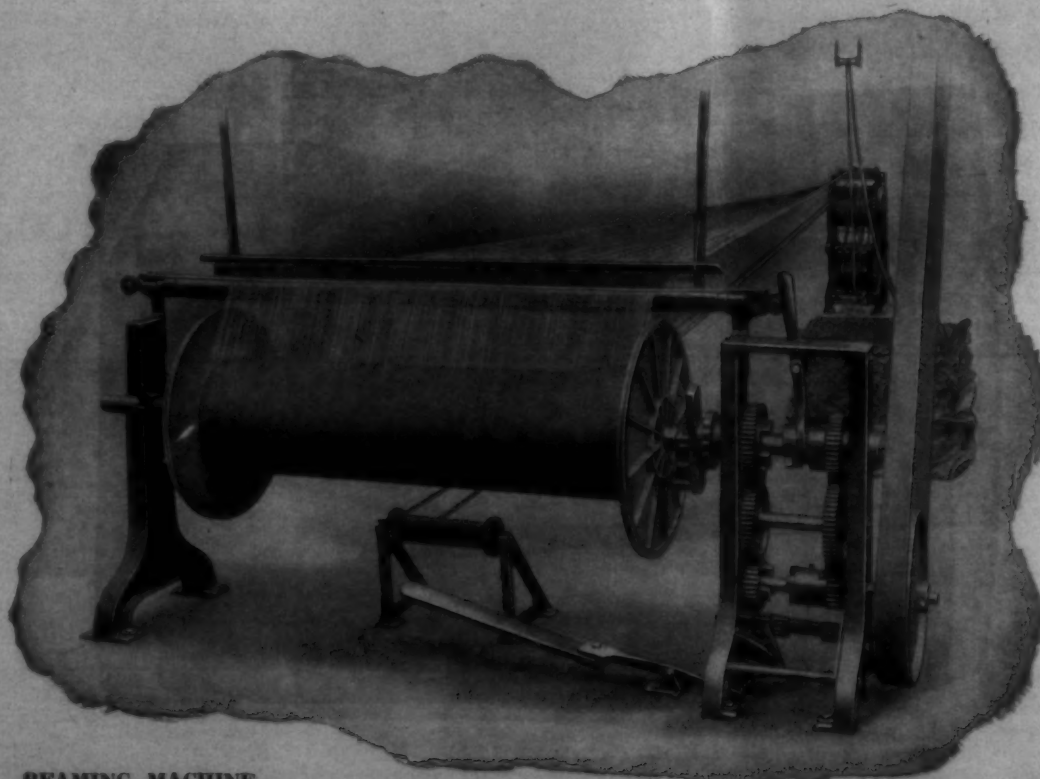
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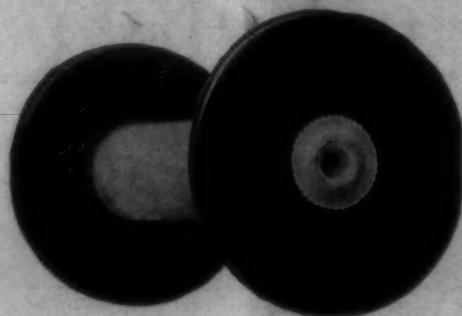
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Workmen with the
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**Equipment for every
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The LESTERSHIRE EVERLASTING SPOOL



A Spool Is No Stronger Than Its Head

Call in your overseer and ask him if that statement isn't true. He will tell you that in the case of practically every broken spool in the carpenter shop the head—not the barrel—was first to break.

The fact that the head is the most vulnerable part of the spool was recognized by the makers of Lestershire spools, and, as a direct result, the Lestershire Fibre Head Spool was developed.

This Fibre Head Is Practically Unbreakable

It's made from vulcanized hard rag fibre under a process which makes it so hard that special tools must be constructed for its manufacture.

Not only is the head durable, but it is firmly fixed on the rock maple barrel by a patented process. On a Lestershire spool, it's a virtual impossibility for the head to come off.

The combination of these two features gives the Lestershire spool its great lasting qualities.

It Averages Well Over 12 Years of Actual Usage

Compare the length of life of an ordinary all-wool spool with that of a Lestershire. Instead of two or three years, the Lestershire Fibre Head Spool averages well over a dozen years of hard mill use.

It costs a little more to make, and its price is naturally a little higher, but, figured on the only logical basis, namely **cost per thousand per year** the Lestershire spool is by far the most inexpensive on the market.

Send for a free sample supply to put on your own creels, and test in actual operation.

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Labor

More than 98% of Alabama's population is native born Americans. Large percent reside in rural and semi-rural communities. Loyal, willing and efficient workers in abundance.

Raw Material

Alabama produces annually an average of 800,000 bales of cotton, and only about 48% of this is consumed by spindles within the State. Proximity of fields to the mills obviates the necessity of freight haulage. Practically the entire crops of Mississippi and Louisiana are also available to Alabama mills.

Fuel

Alabama produces an average of nearly seventeen million tons of coal annually. With thousands of acres of coal fields undeveloped, the fuel supply of the State is practically unlimited and inexhaustible. Fuel is available from nearby mines at low cost.

Water Supply

Alabama is traversed by myriads of streams that insure ample water supply at all times for all purposes. For industrial purposes there is a potential maximum horse power of 943,000. Many very large springs throughout the State afford ample supply of the purest water.

Power Supply

The Alabama Power Company has 371,400 available horse power of hydro-electric and steam generating capacity; 1,500 miles of high tension transmission lines, covering 25,000 miles of Alabama territory; assuring ample supply of power at almost any desired point, at low cost.

Health

Health in Alabama is above the average anywhere in the South. The death rate is 11.1%; being 2.5% to 4.7% lower than several States in the textile area of New England.

Transportation

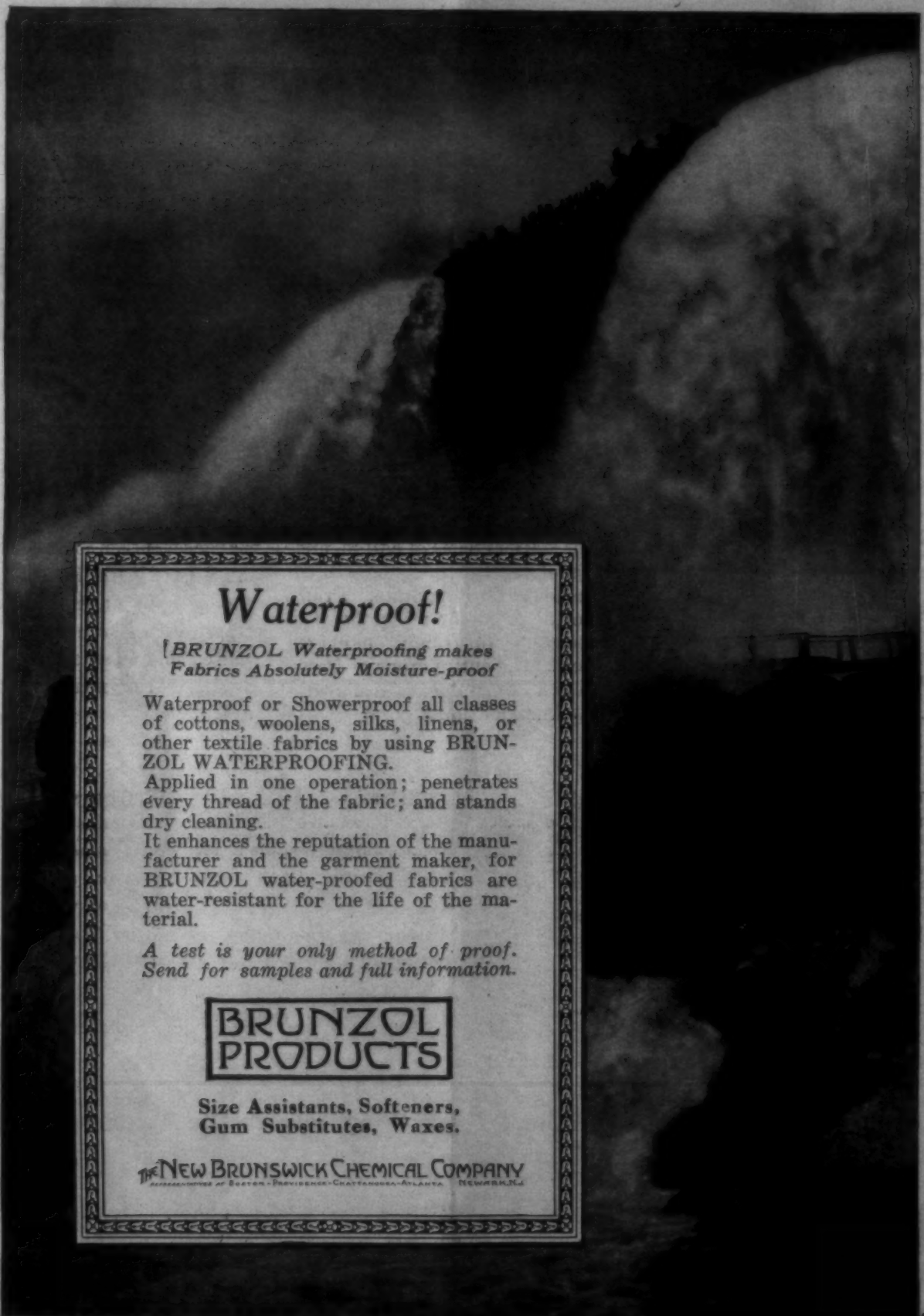
5,350 miles of railroads in Alabama connecting with the great trunk line systems of the country; Federal operated barges on the Warrior River; seaport at Mobile to all world ports.

SITES and TAXATION—Free building sites are offered by many communities. Some counties and municipalities offer five-year exemptions from all forms of taxation.

— **"MAKE IT IN ALABAMA"**—Where Everything Favors the Textile Industry

ALABAMA POWER Co.

BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA



Waterproof!

*[BRUNZOL Waterproofing makes
Fabrics Absolutely Moisture-proof*

Waterproof or Showerproof all classes of cottons, woolens, silks, linens, or other textile fabrics by using BRUNZOL WATERPROOFING.

Applied in one operation; penetrates every thread of the fabric; and stands dry cleaning.

It enhances the reputation of the manufacturer and the garment maker, for BRUNZOL water-proofed fabrics are water-resistant for the life of the material.

*A test is your only method of proof.
Send for samples and full information.*

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**Size Assistants, Softeners,
Gum Substitutes, Waxes.**

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Personal News

C. L. Becknell has resigned as overseer of carding at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

W. R. Owen, of Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. M. Williams, of Kings Mountain, N. C., has accepted position of superintendent of the Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

P. L. Lindsay has resigned as master mechanic at the Covington Mills, Covington, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Thomaston Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

B. C. Neal has resigned as roller coverer and belt man at the Ozark Mills, Ozark, Ala., to become foreman of the Textile Roller Shops, LaGrange, Ga.

L. L. Allison has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Mary Leila Cotton Mills, Greensboro, Ga., to become overseer weaving at the Crawford Cotton Mills, Crawford, Georgia.

T. R. Morton has resigned as general superintendent of the Ackersly Mills, Vernon, Conn., and has been appointed vice-president in charge of production at the Acworth Mills, Acworth, Ga.

T. H. Moore, who has been superintendent of the Aponaug Manufacturing Company, Kosciusko, Miss., for the past ten years, has been promoted to general superintendent of the mills controlled by J. W. Sanders. The mills are the Cotton Mill Products Company, Nos. 1 and 2, at Natchez; the Yazoo Yarn Mills, at Yazoo City; Montgomery Mills, at Montgomery, Ala.; Mobile Mills, Mobile, Ala., and the J. W. Sanders Mill, at Starkville, Miss. Mr. Moore will make headquarters at Jackson, Miss.

J. E. Schott Dead.

John Evans Schott, who represented the National Aniline and Chemical Company in the Chattanooga territory, died at that place on last Friday. Mr. Schott, who prior to 1917 was connected with A. Klipstein & Co., and lived in Charlotte. He was well known in the textile trade and had a large number of friends who will regret to know of his passing. The body was brought to Charlotte, where burial services were conducted last Sunday.

Mr. Schott is survived by his widow and two children, two sisters and one brother. He was forty years old.

Urge Better Packing.

The American Cotton Manufacturers Association has sent out the following:

"This office has received the fol-

lowing letter from the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., which contains suggestions your Association deems worthy of being brought to your attention. Other bleacheries in the South have doubtless experienced similar difficulties and if you will bring this to the attention of those in your organization having to do with the matter in hand, good will doubtless result. Writes the Union Bleachery:

"From time to time in the past we have come across instances where a mill in making up a bale of cloth has sewed the burlap to some of the cloth in the bale. This makes a hole in the cloth, which our finishing processes make larger. In such cases we can only report such damages to the converter as being mill damages. This involves extended, and what should be unnecessary correspondence between ourselves, the converter, the selling agent and the mill, all of which could be avoided if the mills would exercise proper care to prevent such occurrences. Heretofore this has been desultory, but of late we seem to have run into an epidemic of it.

"In the same connection, we might mention another circumstance of mill packing, as to which we think conditions could be improved for all concerned. Mill seams in grey goods are not as strong as well made as we have to make them for our purpose, and it is therefore quite important to us, and incidentally to the owner of the goods that these mill seams be avoided and that each piece of grey goods, whatever its length may be, be folded separately.

Italian Hemp Prices.

Prices of hemp exported from the Florence district during the last half of April per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds) were: Good quality, 480-500 lire; medium, 450-470 lire; ordinary, 380-400 lire; poor, 240-260 lire—all f. o. b. Bologna, according to a report from Consul W. Roderick Dorsey, Florence.

Kobe exports of loofas (the fibrous portions of a gourd grown in the southern part of the island of Nippon, Japan), to the United States from Kobe have decreased from \$104,941 in 1919 to \$15,056 in 1922, Consul E. R. Dickover, Kobe, Japan.

Cotton Cloth Exports.

For the 10 months ending April, 1923, exports of cotton cloth, other than duck, showed an increase of 200 per cent to Cuba and of 47 per cent to South America over the shipments for the corresponding period of 1922, according to statistics of the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce. Sales to Cuba rose from 19,930,772 square yards in the 10 months ending April

1922, to 59,871,573 square yards in the like period of 1923, and South American purchases of cotton cloth increased from 84,180,165 square yards in 1922 to 123,731,158 square yards in 1923. This gain is distributed as follows: Argentina, 5,000,000 square yards; Chile, 7,500,000 square yards; Peru, 4,000,000 square yards; other South America, 8,000,000 square yards.

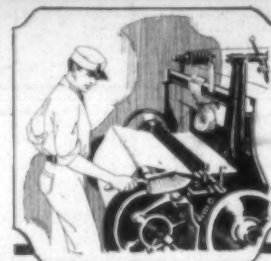
German Textile Industry Wages.

Average wages during March in the textile industry for the 14 principal manufacturing districts of

Germany, had increased 43.3 per cent for male and 44.9 per cent for female skilled workers, as compared with February, 1923.

Notice.

The Atlanta Brush Company, of Atlanta, received about six weeks ago a crate of comber cylinder brushes by the American Express Company. The crate contained no identification marks. These brushes are now ready for shipment, and it will be considered a favor if the owner of the brushes will advise the Atlanta Brush Company.



Ask The Operative

how much he or she appreciates clean working conditions. They will very quickly tell you that they are able to do more and better work with clean machinery and when floors and walls are spick and span.

Perkins Practical Brushes are made to keep things clean with the least possible time and effort on the part of the operative.

They are made to help him and you increase production.

Years of careful study and experimenting have made Perkins Practical Brushes the most efficient and serviceable Textile Brushes made.

Every Perkins Practical Brush is guaranteed absolutely to give you satisfaction or we will make any adjustment you desire.

ATLANTA BRUSH COMPANY
Atlanta, Ga.

Every "Perkins Practical Brush" is guaranteed unconditionally

**ATLANTA
BRUSH
COMPANY**

A Brush for every Textile Need

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Roxboro, N. C.—A new 10,000 spindle yarn mill is to be erected here. The mill will be owned by a number of local men and the A. T. Baker Company, of Philadelphia. It is thought that J. A. Long will head the company.

Wadesboro, N. C.—Good progress is being made on the building of the plant of the Wade Manufacturing Company, near this city. The machinery has been purchased and it is expected that the mill will be completed by January 1.

Charleston, S. C.—The Royal Mills, which were taken over by F. L. Williamston and associates, of Burlington, N. C., last month, are now being operated under the new management. The mills will hereafter be known as the Williamston Mills. The plant, which now makes bag goods, will be put on colored goods at an early date.

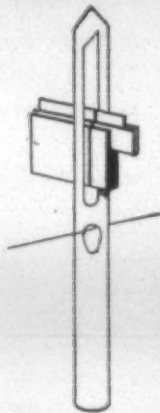
Spray, N. C.—Bids will be received soon for the construction of a great warehouse system for Marshall Field & Co. Warehouses will be erected of sufficient size to accommodate all raw materials and finished products. It is planned to erect five warehouses, each of five stories. Each house will be 116 by 50 feet, of concrete and steel. The site is near the packing room of the American warehouse, the finishing plant of the concern. Costs of erection are estimated at around \$250,000.

Spartanburg, S. C.—For the six months ended February 28, 1922, the Arcadia Mills reports net earnings after depreciation, Federal and State income taxes, amounting to \$91,176. Earnings after interest, but before depreciation and taxes, amounts to \$143,363. In connection with the offering of \$600,000 in new 7 per cent preferred stock series B as recorded in these columns recently, the company's balance sheet shows a surplus of net quick assets over liabilities of \$858,399. Net tangible assets are placed at \$2,142,345.

Alexander City, Ala.—Officials of the Avondale Mills and Russell Mills have announced that \$1,500,000 will be expended in the immediate future for improvements to the two plants.

Of the total sum, \$1,000,000 will be expended for an addition to the Avondale Mills, which will contain 20,000 additional spindles. Company authorities stated that at least 400 new operatives will be employed upon completion of the addition.

At the Russel Mills, \$500,000 will be used for installation of a new water works system. It was also stated that the management of the Russell Mills is contemplating erection of a new mill in Alexander City, construction to begin during the late summer months.



Kum Again

IT'S THE "COME-BACK THAT COUNTS" Twenty years ago one concern installed 18 K-A Electrical Warp Stops. Last Year it installed 1000 K-A'S. In the meantime the eighteen had grown to 6000 K-A.

History keeps right on repeating. Let Us Tell You About It.

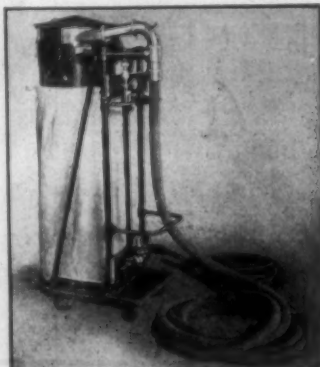
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta, Ga.

For Sale

1—250-ton Logeman Hydraulic Cloth Baling Press. Excellent condition. Attractive price for immediate acceptance.

Southern Textile Machinery Company

Greenville, S. C.



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THE Sweeny PNEU-WAY Cleaner

Rapidly Cleans Machinery, Floors, Walls, Etc., of Lint and Dust by Air Suction

Uses compressed air to create the suction.

For Textile Mills and Other Industrial Plants

Ask for Prices on:
Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressors,
Air Hoists and Air Tools of all kinds,
Compressed Air Hose, Vacuum Hose,
Quick Connecting Hose Couplings,
Centrifugal Pumps.

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Complete Topographic Surveys
General Designs, Planting, Grading and Detail Plans
Supervision of Landscape Construction
Inspection and Maintenance

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Spartanburg, S. C.—Very little if any changes will be necessary in the equipment at Drayton Cotton Mill, this city, when in the next few days the plant will begin the manufacture of tissue gingham. It was stated at the mill that the yarn for the production of these gingham had been sent to dyeing plants to be dyed, and that everything would be in readiness to start turning out this new cloth shortly.

A change in the superintendency at Drayton was necessitated recently when D. C. Jones resigned to accept a position with the Southern headquarters at Charlotte, N. C., of the Crompton - Knowles Loom Works. The new superintendent at Drayton is E. A. Franks, formerly with the Dunean Mills, of Greenville, S. C.

Hemp, N. C.—The indications are that at an early date a new cotton mill of 10,000 spindles will be built at Hemp, on the Norfolk Southern Railroad, in the northern part of Moore county. The proposed location for the mill is in a part of the county where labor is plentiful, and surrounded by a substantial farming territory, in close touch with the power lines of the Sandhill Power Company and the coal supplement of the Carolina coal mines down the river not far below Hemp.

The projectors of the new mill are Capt. W. W. Cowgill and associates of Pinehurst, with a number of local investors. About \$50,000 has been subscribed at Hemp of the total of \$300,000 which will be the probable cost of the mill. Hemp is little more than half an hour from Pinehurst on a good road, and convenient of access to the Pinehurst stockholders. The site of 20 acres has been secured. No time has been set for beginning the buildings, but the management is looking around for lumber, brick, etc., for the mill buildings and houses for the operatives, and when supplies can be secured at what is regarded as the right price purchases will be made.

Dallas, Tex.—Business men of El Paso, Tex., have underwritten stock subscriptions of \$500,000 for the erection of a textile mill in that city, according to information received by Burt C. Blanton, industrial commissioner of the Texas Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters in Dallas. A meeting was held last week in El Paso, at which J. Perry Burrus, president of the Texas Cotton Mills of McKinney and of the Dallas Textile Mills Company, presided and explained to the El Paso business men how to go about organizing a company to build the cotton mill. Mr. Burrus reported marked enthusiasm was shown at the dinner and the \$500,000 stock was assured. Among the organizers of the El Paso Cotton Mills are A. P. Coles, B. N. Hayward, J. A. Thacker and B. H. Hollander. Charles N. Bassett, president of the

State National Bank of El Paso, and James G. McNary, president of the First National Bank of El Paso, then agreed to underwrite whatever was lacking of the \$500,000 stock subscriptions, and the cotton mill for El Paso was assured.

Committee Will Handle Mecklenburg Mills Affairs.

Salisbury, N. C.—Creditors of the Mecklenburg Mills Company, which recently went on the rocks, met in Salisbury Saturday to canvass the situation and try to save themselves in part from utter loss. Many creditors and some of the bond holders were in attendance.

A committee composed of Stahle Linn, of Salisbury, chairman; J. T. Finch, of Thomasville; H. W. Eddy, of Charlotte, and C. F. Rizer, of Olar, S. C., was named to analyze the situation, receive suggestions and originate plans for relief of those concerned. This committee had a conference at 2 o'clock and at 5 in the evening the creditors met again. At this hour the committee reported that they had not finished their work and the creditors adjourned. The committee will continue to hold conferences Monday and it will probably be Tuesday before they will be able to submit what the reconsider the best plans to pursue.

Experienced mill men in attendance on the meeting Saturday spoke favorably of the possibility of running the mills at a profit. The Stockton Commission Company, of New York, submitted a proposition to operate the mills under a receivership and finance receivers certificates under certain stipulated conditions. The committee is not only considering propositions submitted, but are also trying out plans that originate with members of the committee and hope to make a final report by Tuesday.

Mill Contracts Awarded.

Some of the building contracts for new mills and additions to old mills which have recently been let in the offices of J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, Greenville, S. C., are:

Art Cloth Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to Brown-Harry Construction Company, Gastonia. Building to be one

KLIPSTEIN

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CHEMICAL INFLUENCES prevail through each successive stage of Textile Manufacture.

Varied, and but slightly less important, are the pre-loom treatments of Cotton and Wool which lead up to the phases of Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing—fixing the final stamp of market value—salability.

More than a half-century given to the concentration of our facilities enables us to fulfill every textile requirement of a chemical nature, while the support of a corps of specialists affords the benefit of scientific application.

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 Prussiates Paranitriline
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COTTON MILLS

**FABRICS FOR THE JOBBING, EXPORT
 AND CUTTING-UP TRADES.**

story, reinforced concrete walls of daylight construction—592x192 feet with basement 122x192 feet under one end.

Victor-Monaghan Company, Victor Plant, Greenville, S. C., additions to present mill, three stories and basement mill construction, to Gallivan Building Company, Greenville, S. C.

Dunson Mills, LaGrange, Ga., reinforced concrete extensions on both ends of present mill, doubling capacity, to Fiske-Carter Construction Company, Greenville, S. C.

Mollohon Manufacturing Company, Newberry, S. C., two story building for cloth room and cloth storage, reinforced concrete and mill construction, to Cobb Construction Company, Newberry, S. C.

Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., cloth storage warehouse, three stories and basement, mill construction, with steel I beams to Wise Granite Construction Company, Richmond, Va.

Belle-Vue Manufacturing Company, Hillsboro, N. C., addition to present mill and two story slasher, cloth finishing and storage building, to W. H. and T. H. Lawrence, of Durham, N. C.

Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C., addition to cloth storage and opener room buildings, to L. S. Bradshaw Company, Salisbury, N. C.

Chadwick-Hoskins Company, Charlotte, N. C., twenty-five tenement houses to Minter Homes Company, Greenville, S. C.

Alma Mills, Gaffney, S. C., two story addition to mill, doubling capacity, to C. L. Rounds, Clinton, S. C.

Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C., one story and basement cloth storage building, daylight construction, to W. B. Barrow, Raleigh, N. C.

Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C., new mill building one story and basement, mill construction, to J. A. Gardner, Charlotte, N. C.

Lower California Cotton Outlook.

The condition of the new cotton crop in Lower California continues to be satisfactory. Favorable weather has enabled the crop to make a good growth, and it is believed that there will be some cotton ready for picking as early as July 15, which would be more than a month earlier than last season. Declared exports from this consulate to the United States during the current season up to and including May 31, 1923, were 50,313 bales of 500 pounds. The amount of cotton remaining to be shipped is insignificant.

WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

Sydney Pump & Well Co., Inc.
 Richmond, Va.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMB SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

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TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



TRADE MARK

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Individualism Vs. Socialism

(Continued from page 21)

ognized governmental theories of merit, which, if administered by those of intelligence in the proper doses, at the proper time, for the proper ailment, will serve a useful purpose. Thus taking over of the telegraph and telephone lines in times of war was an administration of a socialistic remedy for the disease of war. The condition into which those public service corporations were put by the government is the best illustration of the terrible effect of the administration of the quack remedy. I have no quarrel with the alleged objects of socialism. I want to cure all sorts of disease, whether physical, political, or social, as does every other individualist. What is more every individualist who has ever succeeded in accumulating a great fortune has believed in curing these evils. Don't let anybody teach your child in school that George Washington started life as a poor boy. He was the son of one of the wealthiest men of the time and was a very rich man all of his life, so was John Hancock, Thomas Paine, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Ingersoll, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller and our own Charlie Schwab. These men have all believed in curing

ing these evils and have given more of their time to their cure than they have to their personal fortunes. Therefore, by no stretch of the imagination can the socialist be correct when he claims that the objects of individualism and those of socialism are not the same. Both individualism and socialism aim to accomplish the same objects by decidedly different methods, however. Furthermore, the only effectual remedies ever applied to these social diseases have been applied by the individualists, while the socialists have merely preached theory and failed miserably at every effort to apply a practical remedy. When the scientists exposed the injurious effect of a medical nostrum and by publishing its analyses put in disrepute the other manufacturers of nostrums would shake their heads in approval and shout: "Yes, he is a quack, but I don't use that formula." And so it frequently happens that after I have finished an address some good socialist in my audience comes to me and says, "You certainly did give the socialists hell, but that is not my kind of socialism."

Inasmuch as there are more varieties of socialism than there are pickles in Pittsburg, it is only fair, and I have no right to be here

unless I am fair, to select some particular brand of socialism as my opponent and that I may not be accused of picking out some weakling or that no one shall think I have selected some one of those extreme brands in which but few sane people believe, I shall take as my opponent that brand of socialism as preached and advocated by America's foremost socialistic leader and propagandist, an author, a scholar, a philanthropist and my friend, I refer to Mr. Upton Sinclair, of Pasadena, Calif.

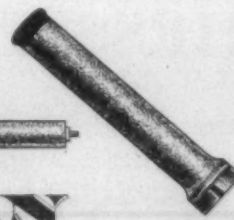
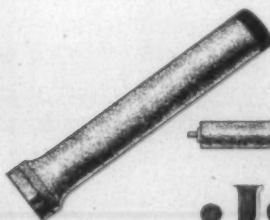
I have a cottage in New Jersey a few miles from Sandy Hook and nine miles from Asbury Park, situated on one of the most beautiful rivers. Before Sinclair moved to California he used to summer not far from my place and became very friendly with my son. He used to come to my place quite often and when Sinclair and I would get under the same roof, you can imagine the result. One Sunday he was at the house and we asked him to stay to dinner. We were going to have a good dinner that day since the French cook left and my wife had decided she was going to prepare it. Well, he protested that he had to go home, as one of his children was not well and that he had to run down to drug store to get some

medicine (Sinclair always suffered with stomach trouble and I sometimes think that is what ails him), but we finally prevailed upon him to stay. My wife warned us that if we persisted in arguing through the meal, she was going to stop serving immediately. Well, we got along beautifully throughout our excellent dinner and afterwards we went out on the beach. The moon was sending its silvery rays down into the blue water and everything looked peacefully and beautifully calm. About that time I looked down to the end of my dock and noticed my cat boat anchored there. For the benefit of you inland men I'll explain that a cat boat is a little boat with just one sail that goes whenever the wind blows, but at that is better than a motor boat. Suddenly a bright thought dawned upon me. If I could get Sinclair into that boat and out on the water, it was a very still night, I could have him alone for at least four or five hours and there is no telling what might happen. No sooner said than done, Sinclair swallowed it whole, hook and bait. We got into the boat and we didn't get back until four o'clock in the morning. Imagine me out there on the water in a little boat with Sinclair weighing only 118 pounds and my voice stronger by a

C. H. JORDAN, Pres.
H. B. JORDAN, V. Pres.



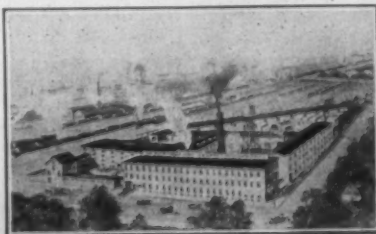
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hundred times than his. Fellows, it was a shame to take the money. Although I did not convert Sinclair, I did obtain an insight into his innermost socialistic soul and he frankly told me that the brand of socialism which he advocated was to place the production, transportation and distribution of all wealth in the power of the Federal Government. Sinclair's socialism is his religion, his faith and his life, if I had succeeded in taking that away from him that night he would have had absolutely nothing left. That is the brand of socialism against which I am arguing this evening and it is the foundation of all brands worth talking about. The radical brands are not believed in by sane people and there is no use arguing with the insane. There were well known methods of treatment for them, which belong to the medical profession.

So suppose we try to analyze Sinclair's socialism. In the first place any fair minded person will admit that any proposed remedy should promise to benefit a substantial majority. If it does not, it is about as meritorious as the remedy which cured the bunion but gave the patient blood poisoning. Now on the face of it, Sinclair's socialism promises not to benefit the great majority but only the very poor and downtrodden who represent only a small minority of the whole. As to whether the very poor and downtrodden are the most deserving class of society, you are as capable of judging as I, only I would caution

you not to confuse pitiable with deserving. In a nutshell, Sinclair's socialism in its last analysis aims at the ideal and impossible condition of equalizing the human race. Yet I do not think there is a person here who would tolerate a policy which would demand either the locking up of all of the virtuous or the liberating of all of the criminal, in order that the criminal classes and the virtuous might be equalized and have equal opportunities and yet my study of criminology has taught me that the criminals are just as much the victims of chance as the poor and downtrodden. If it be true that disease is the greatest cause of poverty I do not think that Sinclair himself would stand for a policy which would advocate that inasmuch as it is impractical to cure all disease that the healthy be all inoculated with disease, in order that the diseased and the healthy might be equalized and have the same chances. This is precisely the theory of Sinclair's socialism. He proposed to place the criminal, virtuous, industrious, indolent, healthy, diseased, intelligent, ignorant, extravagant and economic, all on the same basis and it is self-evident that by such a process the only ones who are promised to be benefited are the criminal, diseased, ignorant, indolent and extravagant. But, as a matter of fact, no one would be benefited. Who would be left to take care of the diseased if we were all diseased? Would the bandit rob if no one had any of wealth? We seemed to be able to find no immediate remedy for ban-

Worthy of Trust

Since the beginning of the automatic loom "The J. H. Williams Co." automatic shuttle has been tested and approved by thousands of mill men.

It enjoys a preference due to quality, economy and service. In other words, it has been found worthy of trust. Our shuttle covers the entire range of automatic shuttle development—an answer to the insistent demands of modern weaving requirements everywhere. We make these shuttles in all sizes and for all makes of automatic looms. Many sizes being standard are carried in stock assuring prompt deliveries. Tell us of your shuttle trouble. We will be pleased to cooperate with you.

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The Shuttle People

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Geo. F. Bahan, Southern Representative

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COTTON HARNESS, MAIL HARNESS, SELVEDGE HARNESS, REEDS,
SLASHER AND STRIKING COMBS, WARPING AND LIECE REEDS,
BEAMER AND DRESSER HECKS, MENDING EYES,
JACQUARD HEDDLES, ETC.

You are assured of complete satisfaction in all your dealings with us. The quality of our product and the service we render are alone responsible for our growth. Emmons Quality Loom Harness and Reeds have retained every old customer and gained new customers year after year.

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EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., LAWRENCE, MASS.

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Sole Agents for Wardell Pickers

Southern Representative, GEO. F. BAHN

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS and REEDS

ditry and if some good socialist will argue that socialism is the remedy and that by taking all the wealth from the people banditry will be impossible, I am willing to concede that point. But banditry is a minor ill of society. The socialists are long of argument and short on evidence. They remind me of the case of the Commonwealth of Virginia vs. Rastus Johnson.

Rastus was a famous chicken thief in a small town of Virginia. In fact, he had been arrested so many times that he knew and bowed to the judge and all the officers of the court whenever he was brought in. On this particular occasion, the judge asked Rastus if he was represented by counsel to which Rastus asked the judge: "Judge, does you mean is I got a lawyer? No, suh, Judge, I ain't none of them Wall Street thieves. I just took me a few chickens, that's all. I don't need no lawyers." However, the judge delegated two lawyers of the first families of Virginia, namely, Josephus Holt and Andrew Jackson Mason, to confer with Rastus and represent him in the case. Counsel retired with the defendant and one of the young men said to Rastus, "Now, Rastus, the first thing for you to do is to establish an alibi. Have you an alibi?"

"No, suh, boss, I ain't got none of them things. All I took was some chickens. I ain't never seen no alibi."

They explained to Rastus that he would have to prove that he was somewhere else at the time and place the deed was committed. When this was made clear to the

darkey and they returned to the court room, the judge asked him how he liked his counsel. "They're all right, Judge, thank you, sir; they's jest about the best lawyers in the whole United States, Judge, but I'd rather have one of them for my star witness, sir."

When I state that at no time and at no place has socialism ever proven a success, Sinclair comes back with the argument that at no time and at no place has there ever been an ideal socialistic government. This is true, but it is equally true that at no time and at no place has there ever been an ideal individualistic form of government. Most of the difficulty in our country today is due to the socialism which has been written into our laws during the last ten years. Common sense teaches us that an ideal form of government on this earth is impossible. Did it ever occur to you that the most ideal form of government it is possible for the human mind to conceive is the Kingdom of Heaven and that it is an absolute monarchy, the most despised of all forms of government on earth?

Surely it is not necessary, in order to prove strychnine is deadly poison, that you and I should take it in fatal doses and surely it is not necessary to ruin the world and destroy civilization in order to prove socialism is fatal in its results.

We have many samples of socialism. There is the United States postoffice, as a sample of business operated by the Government. The most extravagantly conducted and the most inefficient business organi-

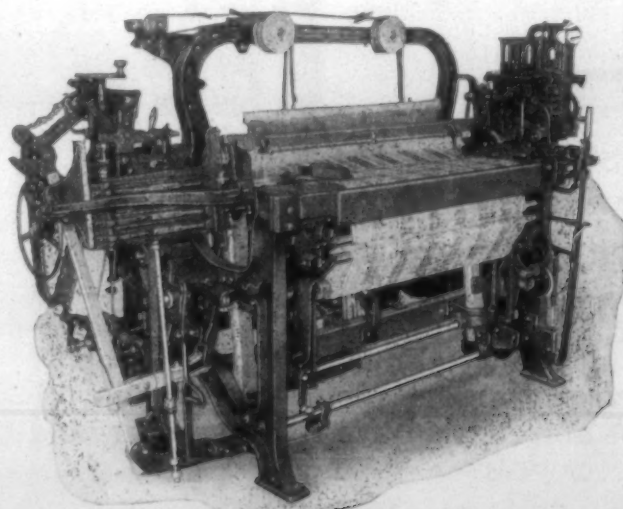
zation in the whole world, which overcharges its customers more; works its employees longer hours and pays them less than any private corporation and then when they are old kicks them out without a pension. Furthermore, no private enterprise has ever robbed the masses for the benefit of a special class as has the United States Post-office Department, for it takes from you and me each year for the benefit of the publishers of second class matter one hundred of millions of dollars. Do you know how much that is? It is enough to pay the annual interest on the first Liberty Loan, pay off the principal, at maturity, and then have a snug amount left.

We have the example of our Government operation of the railways during the war. Only a few months before the Government took over the railways they refused permission to the private owners to advance the freight rates 5 per cent; immediately after the Government took them over they forced an advance of 25 per cent. Then they proceeded to operate the roads at a financial loss which will place millions of taxes on the people and when the roads were reduced to a condition of chaos and ruin the Government turned them back to the original owners and said, "Go soak the public 40 per cent more and get out of the mess as best you can." Is that true? Is one word of it exaggerated?

Sinclair, however, says he is going to alter all this when the socialists get into power because they are only going to have honest and

efficient men in office. It has been my observation that we could get along under pretty much any kind of a government if we had only honest and efficient men in office. Give me a bunch of good, honest and efficient executives and I will make hell a good place to do business and a comfortable place to live in. Sinclair argues that with the elimination of privately owned wealth all temptation to be dishonest will be removed. But he side-steps two important facts. First, it is not proposed to do away with wealth and second, that the government cannot be composed of cats, dogs or mice but of human beings with all the faults of human beings. Socialism would make each Congressman and Senator many times more powerful than Rockefeller, Carnegie and Morgan combined in their balmy days because it is not proposed to abolish wealth but to concentrate it in the control of a comparatively few men, who will constitute the government. Socialism does not propose to lessen the evil of concentration of wealth, but to increase it by making all wealth concentrated under one group control.

The socialists are pre-eminently a political party for socialism is a political and not a religious creed and as they aim to aid only the lowest classes of society the creed naturally appeals to those who have the least grip on themselves and who are headed for the human junk pile, and who, because they possess neither the capabilities nor will power to do for themselves, grasp socialism as something which is go-



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Southern Representative: ALEXANDER & Garsed, Charlotte, N. C.

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ing to do for them. I have no desire to intimate that there are not many honest well meaning people in the ranks of the socialists. But even if such well meaning people constituted the majority, I claim that the very best teachings of their creed is bound to attract to the ranks of their party the scum of society whom they promise to aid most. In fact, that class seem to attach themselves to every reform movement for when some years ago I was foolish enough to try to bring about the reform of the city of Philadelphia by organizing a reform party, no sooner had the party gathered to itself any considerable strength when our greatest problem was to keep away from us those who were so morally and politically rotten that even the old gang would not have them. And although good, honest, respectable people constituted a large number of the city party, it was this scum of society which attached itself to the city party that brought about its ruin. Why the only time I ever had an overcoat stolen was at a city party mass meeting.

While demanding the right of freedom of the press, free speech and the right of public assemblage, the socialists would deny you the greatest and most sacred of all human rights, the right to collect and control property. No political creed was ever so opposed to personal liberty as is the socialistic. No political creed was ever so strong for governmental interference with private affairs as is the socialistic. Was there ever such a tyrannical form of government proposed as one that would deny to a man the right to carve his own fortune by his own efforts?

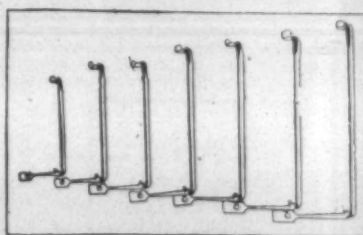
Socialism in the first analysis is only a stem removed from slavery, for it practically proposes working without wages. In Russia they are already proposing to do away with money. The faith which the Russian people have in their own government is demonstrated by the fact that no one wanted to accept Russian money for anything, so some enterprising chap conceived the idea of counterfeiting the best money in the whole world, the United States dollars, and although the Russian people know the dollars they took were counterfeit, they preferred counterfeit American dollars to their genuine socialistic Russian money.

Socialism takes Heaven out of religion and with heaven out of religion there can be no religion left. And with religion gone, there can be no civilization, for civilization never did and never will exist without religion.

For centuries the reformers have been trying to make the poor man rich by making the rich man poor but it can't be done. You may shave the heads of the seven Southerland Sisters and it will not make a single hair grow upon those shiny paths I see in front of me. You cannot increase wealth decreasing it. You cannot climb up pulling the other fellow down. The amount of wealth any individual owns does not matter much, so the brains and ability to accumulate the wealth is better fitted to control and dispose

of it than the scheming politician as would be the case under governmental control. I am like the man who was being examined for the jury, when the lawyer asked him if he was a vegetarian, he said, no, he was a Presbyterian, he did not believe in these new fandangled religions, and I do not believe in these new fandangled creeds, religions, medical or political. I can see no use of going off and forming a new "ism," every time something good is brought out in religion; or of forming a new school of medicine every time a new method of cure is discovered or of forming a new party to put into effect new political ideas. All of these can be properly adopted by the old established organizations if they possess merit and with far less opportunity of error.

So long as there is evil in your family and mine; so long as there is evil in your business and mine; so long as there is evil in your church and mine; so long as there is evil in your political party and mine; so long will there be evil in your government and mine, but in the name of the Almighty God who has showered such benefits upon the human race by His all wise, slow order of evolution, do not permit any enthusiasts or designing person to induce you that because some small part of our institutions is rotten that the whole structure should be torn down and replaced with that which is purely theoretical and a demonstrated failure.



Our Flyer Presses

are not offered to textile mills until they are perfectly and carefully tested. There has never been a better Flyer Presser made than ours—of the best quality Norway Iron and of perfect workmanship.

Spindle & Flyer Company whenever their machinery needs overhauling or repairing?

They know our standard of service—the efficiency and capability of our expert mechanics—the promptness—the carefulness—the result in higher production.

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The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing Cleansing, Deodorizing, Scouring, and Scrubbing Powder. "Six-in-One."



Some Recommendations

7th day of June, 1923.
MARLBORO COTTON MILLS,
McColl, S. C.

Mr. Charlie Nichols, Pres. Treas.
and Gen. Mgr.

Nichols Mfg. Company,
Asheville, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your Circular letter of the 4th, inst. with reference to MI CLEANSER.

Noting that the Nichols Mfg. Company is successors to the Champion Chemical Company.

We assume you are going to manufacture the same grade of MI CLEANSER, as formerly manufactured by the Champion Chemical Company.

And we wish to express to you that we do not see why you cannot become one of the LARGEST Manufacturers of SCRUBBING POWDER in the COUNTRY.

Due—First, of course to the QUALITY of MI CLEANSER, Second, to your peculiarly adopted location, to your trade, namely, the SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS, and Third, the REASONABLE PRICE of MI CLEANSER.

We have been using MI CLEANSER, for the PAST SIX YEARS, and we find it ALL RIGHT.

We are enclosing our ORDER for 12 barrels of MI CLEANSER, for immediate shipment, thanking you to give this your prompt attention, we are,

Yours very truly,
MARLBORO COTTON MILLS,
J. E. Parker, Secretary.

JEP—Mc.

This letter UNSOLICITED.

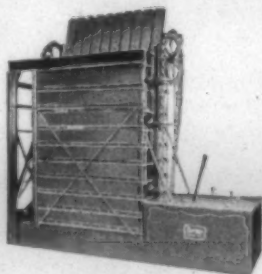
"Cleanliness is Next to
Godliness"

Clean your floors twice each week for your health's sake. MI CLEANSER makes them sanitary and healthful.

NICHOLS MFG. COMPANY
Asheville, N. C., U. S. A.
CHARLES NICHOLS
Pres., Treas. & Gen'l. Mgr.

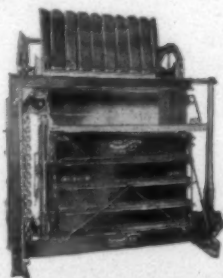
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Largest Line in U. S. BALERS



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There's an Economy for every baling purpose. Backed by over quarter Century's experience.



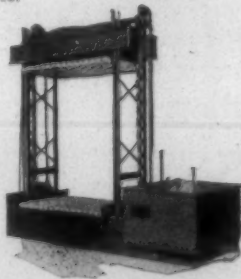
Hand Power
Waste Baler

Guaranteed to make more bales at less cost per ton, equal conditions. Let us prove it.



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Yarn Press

Tell us your needs and let us co-operate. We may save you considerable.



Electric Power
Cloth Press

Write Economy Baler Co., Dept.
S. T. Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ask for new catalog.

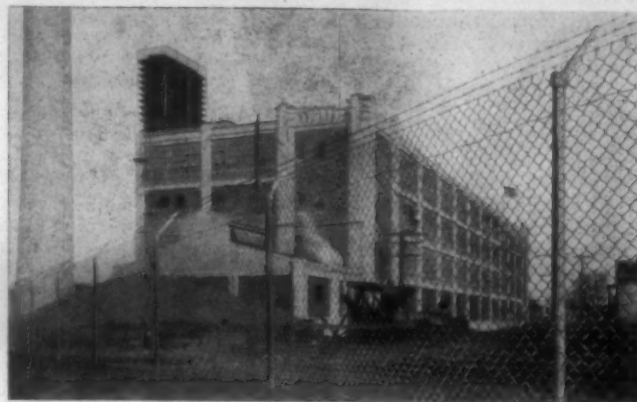
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PERMANENT—BECAUSE THEY ARE GALVANIZED



High Protective Chain Link Fence with barbed wire topping.

Galvanized Throughout to Resist Rust

All parts of every Anchor Post Chain Link Fence (fabric, posts, anchors, etc.) are protected against rust by old-fashioned hot-dip-selter galvanizing—the thickest galvanizing and best

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A full stock is carried at our Southern Branch.
Write for prices and catalog.

Among Those Present.

(Continued from page 14-d)

Schulkin, J. B., Jr., Jos. Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
 Scruggs, J. B., Weaver, Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Sherard, W. M., Gen'l. Mgr., Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.
 Shetton, W. M., with R. P. Sweeney, Greenville, S. C.
 Shippey, C. B., Weaver, Enoree, S. C.
 Shull, W. G., Arnold, Hoffman Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Sloan, S. M., Sou. Rep., American Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Smith, Albert G., Corn Products Refining Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Smith, Hampton, Mgr., Steel Heddie Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Smith, J. N., Woodruff Cotton Mills, Woodruff, S. C.
 Smith, Milton G., Salesman, Greenville, S. C.
 Smith, W. T., Second Hand Spinning; Woodruff Cotton Mills, Woodruff, S. C.
 Smith, W. M., Master Mechanic, Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.
 Snipes, T. O., Weaver, Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.
 Solesbee, B. L., Overseer Carding, French Broad Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.
 Spake, J. O., Supt., Easley Cotton Mill, Liberty, S. C.
 Spencer, J. H., Barber-Colman Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Splawn, W. W., Spinner, Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.
 Springs, L. A., Mgr., Union Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.
 Stevenson, Paul, Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.
 Stevenson, T. B., Gen'l. Supt., Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.
 Still, B. L., Carder, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
 Stimson, S. C., Salesman, Bahnson Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Stofer, S. C., Weaver, Limestone Mills, Gaffney, S. C.
 Stone, M. G., Gen'l. Supt., Pacolet Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, N. C.
 Stribling, J. B., Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Strait, F. W., Hamilton Carhartt Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Sullivan, R. L., Supt., Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Summy, S. A., Supt., Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Sweeney, R. P., Pneu-Way Cleaner, Greenville, S. C.
 Tarleton, R. B., Mathieson Alkali Works, Charlotte, N. C.
 Tate, D. L., Overseer Weaving, French Broad Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.
 Taylor, Chas. D., National Ring Traveler Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Taylor, F. K., Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.
 Taylor, T. P., Asst. Overseer, Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Taylor, W. C., Carder, Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Teal, W. P., Overseer Weaving, Oconee Mills Co., Westminster, S. C.
 Thackston, R. F., Anderson, S. C.
 Thomas, J. F., Spinner, Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Thomas, S. C., Salesman, Seyd's Chemical Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Thomason, F. L., Salesman, N. Y. &

N. J. Lubricant Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Thomason, L. W., Sou. Agt., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thompson, E. H., Supt., Pell City, Ala.
 Thompson, C. P., Supt., Trion Co., Trion, Ga.
 Thompson, J. T., Oakland Mill, Newberry, N. C.
 Thompson, L. L., Overseer Spinning, Liberty, S. C.
 Thompson, N. F., Asst. Supt., Efrd Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.
 Timmerman, E., Overseer Carding, Oconee Mills Co., Westminster, S. C.
 Tipton, F. E., Toledo Scale Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Tipton, J. C., Enoree Mills, Enoree, S. C.
 Truslow, G. C., Overseer Carding, Carolina Cotton Mills, Draper, N. C.
 Turner, Sam, Supt., Div. No. 2, Lora Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Upchurch, C. L., Machinery Salesman, Athens, Ga.
 Upchurch, S. V., S. V. Upchurch Machinery Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Voss, C. G., Supt., Efrd Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.
 Waldron, H. J., Dist. Sales Mgr., E. F. Houghton & Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Wallace, C. N., Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Ward, G. R., Asst. Supt., Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.
 Warren, C. H., Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
 Wentworth, Philip G., Treas., National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
 West, T. P., Carolina Supply Co.
 Westmoreland, R. N., Cloth Room Overseer, Enoree Mills, Enoree, S. C.
 White, Jno. R., Maze Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Whitman, J. D., Carder, Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Whipple, A. L., Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
 Williams, B. F., Cleghorn Mills, Honea Path, S. C.
 Williams, C. G., Spinner, Victor-Monaghan Co., Walhalla, S. C.
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 Williams, W. B., Overseer Weaving, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Williams, G. H., Victory Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
 Williamson, J. C., Sou. Rep., Bahan Textile Machinery Co., Union, S. C.
 Winecoff, G. A., Master Mechanic, Efrd Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.
 Winget, H. G., Supt., Victory Yarn Mill Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Wise, H. W., Overseer, Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Wofford, J. A., Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.
 Wofford, J. L., Weaver, Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.
 Wolfe, Walter G., Rhodhiss, N. C.
 Wright, T. A., Supt., Whitnell Mill, Lenoir, N. C.
 Wynne, I. E., Universal Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Young, A. W., Supt., Cleghorn Mills, Zionsville, N. C.
 Young, W. R., Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

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Slippery floors frequently make it necessary to post "danger" signs in the mills as a precaution against injury to the workers.

Hundreds of mills, however, are preventing this condition by cleaning their floors with

Wyandotte Detergent

the cleaner, which quickly and easily provides perfectly clean floors which are absolutely safe for the active, busy worker.

Moreover, these results, positively guaranteed with every order for Wyandotte Detergent, are obtained most economically since a large surface can be cleaned with so little of the cleaner that cleaning costs are negligible.

Ask your supply man.

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IN EVERY PACKAGE

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mnfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

"BRETON" MINEROL "F"



For
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"The goods have a finer face"

BORNE, SCRYMSER CO.

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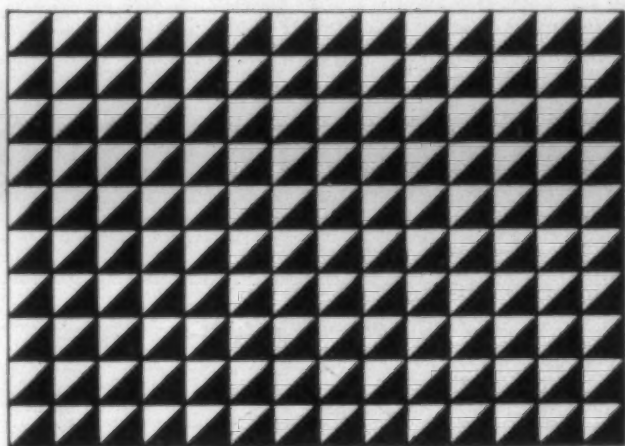
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DRAW-IN only one
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509 Masonic Temple, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Hampton Smith, Sou. Mgr.

N. B.—We are the sole manufacturers of nickel plated drop wires
for every kind of loom.

Report of Spinners' Division.

(Continued from page 19)

This recommendation, it seems, should well warrant every mill that has not already done so, looking into the matter.

Several precautionary measures, such as hanging a weight on the clock trigger or connecting a spring to it, were recommended. Where it is possible I think it would be well to have one person set all clocks, start the warper and see that the reed is properly adjusted. Where this is not applicable, a very good plan is to have a small red flag attached to the side of the machine and when the warper hands start the machine, have her raise this flag. It is to stay up until the section man can get to it and see that everything is all right and the reed is properly adjusted. When he finishes his inspection he lowers the flag, not the warper hand. This arrangement enables the overseer to keep in touch, on his frequent visits through the room.

No. 6. Arrangements for keeping drop wires clean on warpers?

The question was raised as to the merits of the traveling electric fan for keeping the drop wires clean on warpers. No one present seemed to have had any experience with this particular device. However, two very good arrangements for this purpose were mentioned. One was a fibre fan extending the full length of the warper and fastened in two brackets with bearings. It was driven by a small belt from the tight pulley. The other, and the one which attracted most attention was the extension of a compressed air hose from the roof down over the drop wires. This hose had a nozzle on the end and when a thread breaks and the warper stops, the operative releases the air and blows across the drop wire once. This would seem to be very practical and efficient as most mills have compressed air.

No. 7. What is a conservative cost per month for leather rolls per 1,000 spindles?

This question has been brought up at several previous meetings, but no one seems to have had any information at hand. At this time we received several reports ranging from \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Several things effect the cost of rolls, such as the grade of cloth and skins used, and whether or not the cushions are to be removed at each covering. It was considered, I believe, that the best grade of cloth and skin is the most economical. When a good grade of cloth is used I hardly think it would be necessary to place a new cushion on at each covering.

No. 8. What is your experience in reversing double flange rings?

The consensus of opinion is that a turned ring will never give as good results. A portion of the temper has been drawn out of course and it will take longer to polish. However, quite a few present had turned their rings and were getting very good results. Where a mill already has double flange rings it would be wise economy to turn them instead of buying new ones. By giving them the proper cleaning

in turning them they will probably last for a number of years.

Some stated they had secured very good results by boiling them in water and concentrated lye, or washing them with gasoline and polishing them with a brush.

Quite a few mills are buying single flange rings. While some are buying double flange with one side unfinished. When the finished side wears out they send the ring back to the manufacturer to be burnished. The cost of doing this is comparatively small. You can also have the rings you now have sent back and polished when you desire to turn them over.

No. 9. Merits of the No. 1 and No. 2 flange rings.

The merits of the No. 1 and No. 2 flange ring have been brought up for discussion at practically every meeting we have had. About the time of our first meeting quite a few mills were putting them in, but they had not gone far enough to know which did give the best results. However, it is generally conceded now that the best results are secured with the No. 1 flange, and most mills are buying them. For this reason I wish to call your attention to the fact that one of our two mills have discovered that their No. 1 flange rings are wearing faster than they think they should. Understand this has not been noticed by many, in fact, the majority have not noticed any wear, and it is probable that in these few isolated cases they have received defective war material. However, I feel that it will be well for us to watch this feature, as there are several reasons why this could be the case.

I will also suggest that the mills affected in this manner will do well to watch some of the things that affect the wear of rings. Let me call your attention to a question which was in the first spinning questionnaire sent out by the association. Do you level your ring rails crosswise as well as lengthwise? The answers to this question show that very few mills are doing this, while they realize that it should be done.

When the ring rail is not setting level, you have a high and low side to the rail, this will cause an uneven drag on the traveler and consequently will wear the ring more in one place than in another. This condition is also brought about when the spindles are not properly set and plumbed. Getting the proper circle traveler is also a very important consideration. For the information of those who are possibly buying new rings, it would be a good idea to make a gauge and inspect the rings for roundness, as you receive them, as you will quite frequently receive some that are oval shaped.

By giving the travelers the proper attention we might affect a saving not only in rings, for the reports we have received up to now show a cost for travelers ranging from \$1.68 to \$6.00 per 1,000 spindles per year.

No. 10. Where do the pieces of yarn from 2" to 5" long, coming up behind the drop wires come back?

These short ends are made by the spoolers, creelers, warper tenders

and possibly some are made by the doffers double-piecing. The spooler hand keeps the cut-off ends around her finger until she gets a handful and then she takes them off. I have seen quite a few catch on the running end and go around the spool or catch in the guide. Creelers quite frequently drop the short ends when they are tying in a creel and the lodge on the ends or spools and go through. While a careless warper hand will very often tie in an end and drop the short piece on the beam. This can only be stopped by eternally staying after it in the spooling and warping department.

No. 11. What is the lowest twist multiple we can use on 30s warp and get good weaving?

This is a question brought up which you readily see could not be fully answered as the local conditions would almost wholly determine this. For this reason you doubtless wonder why I have mentioned it. But if possible I wish to show you that it pays to experiment. Lots of mills are probably running excessive twist, who by conducting careful tests would find they could run less twist with better results and secure an increase in production.

The mill making this inquiry was running a twist multiple of 4.75, while a mill in close proximity using practically the same grade of cotton and on similar goods, had by experimenting carefully over a period of practically six months, found that they could get the best results with a multiple of from 4.60 to 4.65.

Is there any reason why we should be satisfied with what has grown to be a custom through many years use, unless we know it to be best.

Now I'm no hand with the customs,
For taking them all along,
You never can say till you've tried 'em,

And then you like to be wrong.
There's times when you'll think
that you mightn't,
There's times when you know
that you might;

But the things you will learn from
the others,
They'll help you a lot with your
troubles.

To Establish Standards for Dyes.

A great deal of trouble and expense has been caused to dyers and textile manufacturers in the past by lack of standards for the color and strength of dyes. The dye industry was controlled by German firms before the war, and these were accustomed to putting out dyes under a great variety of trade names and in many strengths. The lack of standards is particularly well shown in the difficulties involved in enforcing the tariff act with respect to dyes.

The Bureau of Standards has therefore undertaken to establish standards for commercial dyes and standard methods for testing dyes, which can be used to insure the purchaser of uniformity in the dyes he buys. Mr. W. D. Appel, an expert in dye chemistry, has been appointed to carry on the work, and a well equipped laboratory has

been placed at his disposal. The work is being done in co-operation with a committee composed of representatives of the industries interested, and standards will ultimately be adopted which will be acceptable to both manufacturer and user.

To Devise Standard Fastness Tests For Dyes.

Among the problems arising in connection with standardization is that of devising tests to show the fastness of dyes under various conditions. Tests will be devised to show the resistance the dye offers to fading by light or to running as a result of washing, perspiration, etc. When such data have been gathered for each commercial dye it will be possible to tell for what purposes that dye can be used to advantage.

Reliable tests will also be developed to show the nature of the dye in a given sample, and to determine its strength either by a chemical analysis showing the amount of dye present or by a comparison of its color strength with that of an arbitrarily chosen standard. It is probable that no one method will be found best for all dyes, but the best method for each dye will be specified.

As a result of this work it is expected that all manufacturers and consumers will use the same tests in examining dyes, and the dyes will be bought and sold on the basis of more definite specifications than heretofore.

Work has already been begun on about twenty of the most widely used dyes. These dyes represent about half the total of dyes used in America, and about a third of the total value. Each is made by several different manufacturers. After work on them has been completed others will be standardized.

All Interests Represented on Committee.

Represented on the advisory committee are the dye manufacturers, the textile manufacturers, the dye section of the American Chemical Society, and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

This committee will meet at the Bureau of Standards once or twice a year in order to keep in touch with the work and to offer suggestions. The first meeting was held on June 12, those present, in addition to members of the bureau staff, being Wm. J. Hale, of the Dow Chemical Company; R. Norris Shrave, New York City; C. G. Derick and W. H. Watkins, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Thomas A. Olney, of the Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass., is also a member of the committee.

Room Awarded Norwood as Homestead Exemption.

Salisbury, N. C.—J. D. Norwood, president of the Mecklenburg Mills Company, and formerly president of the People's National Bank, was awarded an upper room in his handsome Fulton street residence as his homestead exemption by three commissioners acting under a sheriff's execution on a judgment for \$10,000 secured by Raleigh attorneys for the State creditors of Mr. Norwood.

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One of the leading construction engineers in the country in specifying the sub-flooring for a huge cotton mill, insisted that it come up to the standard of Creo-Pine Sub-Flooring—produced by the Southern Wood Preserving Company.

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Amalol and Gluantine, the Sonneborn warp dressing preparations, are the results of years of study and research in our textile laboratories. These products are proving themselves a positive aid to the production of the highest quality weaving—helping to secure a uniform size regain. Daily performance in many prominent New England and Southern mills testifies to this.

There is a mill using Amalol and Gluantine in your vicinity. Write us for its name and the names of many other users of these products. Let one of our experts show you in your plant how scientific warp dressing will aid in getting quality weaving. No obligation. Write.

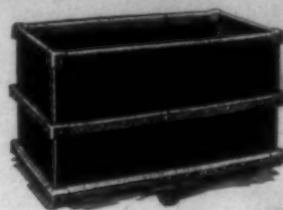
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GEO. W. WATSON, Hazlehurst, Miss.

The Southern Textile Industry Perpetuates Its Anglo-Saxons.

(Continued from Page 12)

mill village has no life of its own and is a spiritual cemetery where the men and women have been lost to the world and have forgotten its existence, at the same time losing all of their freedom; and, that the mill village buries its inhabitants and hides them from the world."

These are the things he claims we have done to our mountaineers and farmers and proceeds to call this "our problem," asserting that "We must save our own people or they will perish;" then, offers as a happy solution of our problem, that we, figuratively speaking, destroy our mill villages and then be compelled through legislation to secure our labor as other people secure theirs.

In the span of a few years our naturally intelligent Americans, direct descendants of the original settlers who rendered valiant service in the American Revolution, have come from their mountain fastnesses, and, through their skill in spinning, designing and weaving the finest textile products, have established a prestige throughout the most critical markets.

Trace the history of any one of us here and I am confident you will find that the majority of us are from these very mountains, that we began textile mill work as boys—why? Because it was an economic necessity for us to work and we chose a vocation that appealed to us and afforded greatest opportunity for advancement.

Our children are being reared in Mr. Tannenbaums "feudal" cotton mill communities, educated in cotton mill schools but when they enter the higher institutions of learning their mental, moral and athletic standing will compare favorably with children from any other like walks of life. We have emerged from the log school houses, of whose products we are justly proud, to thoroughly modern educational institutions, and it is indeed a joyous sight to behold the rosy cheeked boys and girls of our industrial communities happy at work and at play under the most wholesome environment. We cannot over emphasize the vital importance of education, and if we do not linger in our present pace there need be no fear as to future industrial upheavals in our dear Southland, or apprehensions as to our future industrial generations interpreting and supporting the Constitution of our United States.

You, gentlemen, are the real dynamic force behind this great industry, and upon you devolves the individual responsibility of having a kindly word for, and lending a helping hand to, especially the boys and girls who within a few years must be prepared to carry forward your work. No matter how humble or how apparently exalted your respective stations in life may seem, no matter if through fortune, or if through constant application of God given talents, you may have attained a higher rung on the ladder than many of your fellow work-

ers, you may always remember that you, too, were once doffer boys. May you be doers rather than talkers. May you have vision, real practical vision, not as philanthropists, not in a paternalistic sense, but as leaders in your own respective community, working with your people, not above them.

Centralized control and discipline are absolutely necessary but the administration of such constituted authority must essentially be just, and held as a sacred obligation, until we come to appreciate, as has been said, that "Men, including our richest men, are coming more and more to realize that the most precious, the most worth while riches of all, are not bank deposits but the deposits of affection and friendliness and esteem laid up by them in them in the hearts of their brother men."

The Golden Rule in its truest sense is the real unfailing light that should ever guide your pathway, as day by day you attempt in your small individual spheres to better serve your community, and in due relation to your responsibilities perform your duty in establishing proper human relationships and mutual understanding with your fellow workers.

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25 High-Speed latest type 8 head 12" lap Whitin Combers.
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Cotton Notes

The Week's Cotton Trade.

Wide fluctuations again prevailed during the week ending June 22, with closing prices registering declines ranging from 1-4 to 3-8 cent per pound. Inquiry for spot cotton was reported better. Sales, however, were small, due to the continued inclination on the part of the holders to refuse selling at present price levels. The cotton goods markets were reported fairly active with prices firmer and slightly higher as compared with the previous week.

The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets was 28.45 cents per pound on June 22 as compared with 28.83 cents the previous week. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 27.65 cents as compared with 27.91 cents the previous week.

Private estimates regarding the June crop condition indicate a deterioration for that month.

Exports for the week amounted to 45,032 bales, compared with 36,953 bales the previous week and 79,707 bales for the corresponding week last year.

New York future contracts closed June 22: July 27.65 cents; October 25.13; December 24.62; January 24.28; March 24.20. New Orleans closed: July 27.64 cents; October 24.58; December 24.16; January

23.97; March 23.90. New Orleans spot cotton 29.00 cents per pound.

Cotton Spinning in May.

Washington, June 20. — Cotton spinning activity in May was the second highest of any month in the history of the industry, having been exceeded only by March this year, the Census Bureau's monthly report today shows. Cotton growing States made a new record in spinning activities, having exceeded the March record by almost 4,000,000 active spindle hours.

Active spindle hours for May totalled 9,309,093,873 or an average of 249 hours for each spindle in place, compared with 8,787,443,897 or an average of 236 for April this year and 7,493,491,601, or an average of 203 in May last year.

Spinning spindles in place May 31 totalled 37,334,021, of which 35,390,137 were active during the month, compared with 37,287,265 and 35,515,791 in April this year and 36,884,133 and 31,653,061 in May last year.

The average number of spindles operated during May was 40,192,970 or at 107.7 per cent capacity on a single shift basis, compared with 40,759,979, or at 109.3 per cent capacity in April this year and 32,502,673, or at 88.1 per cent capacity in May last year.



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Joseph Wild Answers Tannenbaum. Individualism is finally asserted.

(Reprint from Daily News Record.)

Chicago, June 18.—The charge of mill life monotony in the South is interesting. But why limit the crop of monotony to the South? Main success of the auto is based on its ability to counteract monotony. A Chicago man sailed for England during April. He is 48 years old. Has saved \$4,000 by pure thrift. A sheltered life in the shade of an enormous manufacturing plant has been his monotonous but erstwhile pleasant lot. The disadvantages of strain do not rest on his soul. But when near 50 he aches for the lottery of the \$3,000 to \$5,000 positions. Lured by the will o' the wisp of some small English business he sailed for the white chalk cliffs.

U. S. Garden of Eden.

Disillusioned—he is returning with the renewed knowledge that America is the world's Garden of Eden. He finds nothing cheap in England except labor and white bread. In his own words he is returning to continue the monotony of a small wage position. Throughout his life, he has held what he terms—"low priced rotten jobs." Of an excellent worthy character he lacks the ability to mix—to pass the successful smile like the soldier in the "Cloister and the hearth." He is agreeable but he does not scatter his agreeability. Does not get down into his soul and spade out big chunks of agreeableness and fling it around.

He finds that every charge made by Tannenbaum (who alleges that Southern mill life reduces flesh and blood to automations, can be preferred against 90 per cent of all English life. And yet in England—the greatest inventors, poets, dramatists, etc., have sprung from the lowest toilers. The South will also produce a natural percentage of genius. Tannenbaum fails to explain our future if we become a nation of poets and technicians, minus common labor?

Give the South time in which to develop its men and women of genius. In the meantime—let us remove our hats to the glorious necessity of work which represents a species of escape. There is adventure and teeming interest in every Southern county. The man from the big city roars through the corn belt in his six cylinder and laughs at the idea of a drowsy countryside that can compare with New York. And yet—when the real corn belt or Southern novelist appears, these vast areas will be represented as dripping with the excitements that enrich life.

If Tannenbaum ever visits Lancashire, he will uncover a restricted and frugal mill life. Workers who are content to labor a life time and own only a small brick house, worth today, \$1,250. Workers who feed on gossip, horse racing, sports, theatres, holidays and their one supreme annual week at the seaside. A regal seven days. It is history that large industries expanding a la mushroom must often provide habitations, etc., for their help but these conditions indubitably fade.

Overplus of Politicians.

It may be that Tannenbaum is a pilgrim who sees hope for a white skinned rejuvenation of the South. Private capital that will plot out, build theatres, etc., and boom the mill districts. Southern mills will assuredly welcome any of the bright lights that attract business and labor. Again—we may chide Tannenbaum on his demand for poets, artists, politicians, teachers, men of adventure, etc. The United States does not ask poets, artists, etc. This excited empire demands only the technicians—the men who develop industries and amusements. Many claim that we have a burdensome overplus of politicians.

The Tannenbaum Southern mill labor dirge is a product of these war mortgage prosperity times. The happiness and placidity of these districts shocks the critic who is familiar with the "die at forty" pace of the North. The northerner of 60 hastens to Florida and California for the climate and quiet that filters across every Southern porch. Every Tannenbaum argument against life in a small mill town can be directed against the small agricultural cities.

It is the old fight of big city against small city. A development, so potent in 1923, that it becomes an economical problem. And yet—the Illinois building authorities say the small places throughout the West, etc., are building at a record pace. The South does not require poets or artists. It requires cheerful labor to raise and spin cotton. If it raises novelists, they should be Mark Twains, to again arouse the interest of the entire world in the Mississippi and its attendant territory.

In his attempt to uplift the South, Tannenbaum merely proves the startling manufacturing egoism and success of the big cities. He need not worry as to the final interest of mill labor in community government. In a State street store that expends \$72,000 annually on advertising, a lady alterationist was recently given a pair of sleeves to shorten. She did not know that she was being "timed" on complaints of being too slow. She completed the task and a little more in a successful 20 minutes. She holds her position and the man who complained was fired.

There is adventure in every minute of our daily work. There is adventure in Southern mill work—and individual success.

Cotton Movement From August 1 to June 22.

	1923	1922
Bales		
Port receipts	5,609,177	5,848,119
Port stocks	334,603	772,344
Interior receipts..	7,194,699	7,016,870
Interior stocks ..	369,048	588,332
Into sight	10,588,967	9,943,673
Northern spinners' takings	2,280,545	2,100,439
Southern spinners' takings	4,263,225	3,682,383
World's visible... supply of American cotton	1,186,650	2,689,625



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Cotton Goods

New York.—Business in the cotton goods market was again quiet last week. The decline in cotton early in the week and the many reports of a slackening in general business activity reacted unfavorably on the market. The better business in wash goods and other seasonable goods at retail was felt in a limited way in primary channels. In the jobbing trades, very attractive prices on white goods and many staple domestics were continued. There was a slight increase in sales of bleached goods. Percaloes were quiet and gingham continued dull.

There was an increase in curtailment by New England mills and production in the South also fell off during the week.

The sales of wash goods by jobbing houses reflected the fact that buyers are operating only when they are in actual need of goods. The staple lines failed to move well, while some of the fancy novelties were rapidly taken whenever shown.

Sheetings were dull and while there were a good many inquiries in the markets the prices were entirely unsatisfactory to the mills. Buyers for export trade offered a price of 13 cents for three-yard goods, but 13 1-2 cents was the lowest agents could name, with no assurances that mills would handle goods at this figure.

Quotations on print cloths were at 8 1-2 cents for 38 1-2 inch 60x48s and 8 cents for 39-inch 56x44s and a limited amount of business was reported at these prices. The advance in cotton that came as the week ended apparently had little effect on the raising bids.

A slight increase in business in sateens, principally striped goods for the underwear trade, was reported. Plain combed goods were generally quiet except for some direct business done by mills making fancy lines.

Fall River reported a slow week in the print cloth market. Total sales for the week were estimated at about 75,000 pieces, as compared

with 100,000 pieces for the previous week. Most of the trade was confined to 36 and 38 1-2-inch goods low counts in plain goods. Prices were rather irregular, but showed little change from the previous week.

There are factors who feel some slight concern about developments in fabrics and tires. They believe tire manufacturers have overproduced on a larger scale than their combined reports would indicate. In several quarters manufacturers' and dealers' stocks are appraised as over 14,000,000. One producer is said to hold 1,900,000 tires in stock. "If the fabric people produced in the same volume as the tire trade did we would have on hand two to three years' supplies," said a fabric official. In several places the situation was considered nearly normal because of the period of the year in which the large inventories have appeared. Several small quantities have been ordered during the week. Orders varied between 25,000 and 250,000 pounds. A contract for 200,000 pounds went through at close to 58 cents for carded peeler cord. Carded Egyptian cord business was put through at 66 cents, which is several cents higher than the price.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28 inches, 64x64s, 7 1-2 cents; 64x60s, 7 1-4 cents; 38 1-2 inches, 64x60s, 10 cents; brown sheeting, Southern standards, 15 1-2 cents; denims, 220s, 34 cents and 24 cents; tickings, 30 cents, nominal; prints, 11 cents; staple gingham, 19 cents; dress gingham, 21 1-2 cents and 24 cents.

Wanted.

Expert Indigo dyer for new dye house. Address "Dyer," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—second hand comber grinding machine. Must be in good repair at right price. H.H. J., care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The past week was reported as one of the dullest that the yarn markets has experienced in some time. There was, however, a better feeling in the market as the week ended and the number of sales that were made below market prices was appreciably smaller than during the preceding week. The rise in cotton prices lead to a more hopeful feeling and the outlook for the next few weeks is regarded as more favorable. Large yarn users are still delaying the purchases of yarns that they usually take at this season, and it is thought that many of them will have to come into the market within a comparatively short time.

Sales for the week were small and none of them covered large quantities. The increased interest that buyers showed during the previous week was dampened by the fluctuating course of cotton this week. The rumors of very large stocks of yarns being accumulated by the mills are not generally credited in this market. Most of the mills have orders to carry them some weeks yet. Stocks, however, will pile up rapidly within another month if production continues at its present level and the market continues its present dullness.

Most of the offers last week were from 3 to 5 cents under spinners' prices and there was so much variation in prices that published quotations carry very little meaning. Combed yarns failed to improve during the week. Mercerized yarns were in somewhat better demand, with prices remaining firm at recent quotations. Most buyers of these yarns want immediate delivery on a part of their orders and the remainder of the deliveries running into the fall.

Quotations here were as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		
8s	-----	..a39
10s	-----	..a40
12s	-----	..a41
14s	-----	..a42
16s	-----	..a43
20s	-----	..a44
24s	-----	..47 a
26s	-----	..51 a
30s	-----	..53 a
40s ordin'y	-----	..61 a
40s high gr.	-----	..63 a
Southern Two-Ply Warps.		
8s	-----	..a40
10s	-----	..a41
12s	-----	..a42
14s	-----	..a43
16s	-----	..a44
20s	-----	..a45
24s	-----	..50 a
26s	-----	..52 a
30s	-----	..54 a
40s ordin'y	-----	..62 a
40s high gr.	-----	..66 a
Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarn.		
8s	-----	..a38½
10s	-----	..a39
12s	-----	..a40½
14s	-----	..a41
16s	-----	..a41½
18s	-----	..a42
20s	-----	..a43
22s	-----	..a43½
24s	-----	..45 a
26s	-----	..46 a
30s	-----	..48 a
40s	-----	..59 a
30s double carded	-----	..51 a
30s tying-in	-----	..43 a
Southern Single Skeins.		
4s to 8s	-----	..a38
10s	-----	..a40

12s	-----	..a41
14s	-----	..a41½
16s	-----	..a42
20s	-----	..a43
24s	-----	..a46
26s	-----	..a48
30s	-----	..a51
40s	-----	..a60
Southern Single Warps.		
8s	-----	..40 a
10s	-----	..41 a
12s	-----	..41½ a
14s	-----	..42 a
16s	-----	..42½ a
20s	-----	..44 a
24s	-----	..49 a
26s	-----	..52 a
30s	-----	..61 a
40s	-----	..61 a
Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.		
8s and 9s 3-4 slack	-----	..39 a
8s 3-4 tinged tubes	-----	..37 a
8s 3 & 8s 4 hard white warp twist	-----	..40 a40½
10s and 12s, 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes, skeins and warps	-----	..41 a42
Southern Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins and Warps.		
8s to 16s	-----	..a52
20s	-----	..a55
24s	-----	..a57
30s	-----	..a63
40s	-----	..a70
50s	-----	..75 a
60s	-----	..85 a
70s	-----	..95 a
80s	-----	..1 10a
Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones.		
10s	-----	..49 a
12s	-----	..50 a
14s	-----	..51 a
16s	-----	..52 a
18s	-----	..53 a
20s	-----	..54 a
22s	-----	..56 a
24s	-----	..57 a
26s	-----	..60 a
28s	-----	..61 a
30s	-----	..62 a
36s	-----	..68 a
38s	-----	..70 a
40s	-----	..72 a
50s	-----	..80 a
60s	-----	..90 a

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Want Department

Carder Wanted.

Night overseer of carding: 27 cards, 3 pickers; coarse work. State age, experience and wages expected in first letter. Address Overseer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted — Position as master mechanic by a first-class man. Have 10 years' experience in power plant work. Am now employed but prefer a change. Mechanic, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted—To know the whereabouts of Isaac Walker. Heavy built, very talkative, several gold teeth. Probably working in card room and claims to have a family of mill workers. Address Information, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Experienced textile manufacturer and cotton mill cost accountant on both plain and fancy weaves, now employed, but wishes to correspond, looking for a better opportunity for advancement. Excellent references. Address Manufacturer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with variety of weaves and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3805.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving. Thoroughly trained in all departments of mill, I. C. S. graduate. Understand Jacquard weaving. Age 30, married, no bad habits. Good references. Address No. 3806.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant superintendent by man who can get results, either yarn or weave mill. Best of references. Address No. 3807.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 37, 12 years as overseer. First class references. Address No. 3808.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large card or spinning room. High class man, experienced and practical, references to show good past record. Address No. 3809.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Have been overseer and superintendent in some of best yarn mills in North Carolina. Have fine record as to quality and quantity at low cost. Address No. 3810.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Capable of handling large room in first class mill. Long experience, fine references. Address No. 3811.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced mill man, now running card room at night, but want day job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3812.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man of long experience and ability to get good results. Now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3813.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 24 years experience in cotton mill shops both steam and electric drive. References. Address No. 3813-A.

WANT position as overseer weaving on Draper looms, plain white goods preferred. Now employed, but desire better job. Good references from good mill men as to character and ability. Address No. 3815.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good man, now employed, but wish better position. First class references showing good past record. Address No. 3816.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving, and winding. Can get quantity and quality production at lowest cost. Age 39, good character and references. Address No. 3817.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical manufacturer of ability and experience. Good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3818.

WANT position as overseer weaving. First class weaver in every respect, sober, reliable and hard worker. Experienced on wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3819.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of yarn or cloth mill in the Carolinas. Now general superintendent of large mill, have held job satisfactorily for three years but have good reasons for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or assistant superintendent on yarn or plain cloth mill. High class, reliable man, good manager of help. A-1 references. Address No. 3822.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Strictly high class man of good character; long experience in weaving, best of references. Address No. 3823.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder or spinner. Now employed as spinner in mill on fine yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want larger place. Good references. Address No. 3824.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience in good mills. Fine references. Address No. 3825.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but want larger job. Many years experience as mechanic, steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address No. 3826.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Experienced mill man and can give excellent references. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as such in some of the best mills in South and give satisfactory references to any mill needing first class man. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in mill machine shop, fully competent to handle large job. Fine references. Address No. 3829.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Practical man who has had many years experience as superintendent and overseer and can get satisfactory results. Best of references. Address No. 3831.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder or spinner. Thoroughly familiar with these departments and am well qualified to handle either a room or a mill. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3832.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in North Carolina making yarns or print cloths. Now employed as superintendent of 27,000 spindle mill making 30s hosiery yarn and 64x60s print cloth. Am giving satisfaction but have good reason for making change. Best of references. Address No. 3833.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Long experience as both and can get good production at low cost. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3834.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Good worker of long experience in number of good mills. First class references to show past record. Address No. 3835.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable man who can give satisfaction in every way. Good references. Address No. 3836.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience as superintendent and am high class man in every respect. Can handle mill on any class of goods made in South. Want to correspond with mill needing high class executive. Excellent references from reliable mill men. Address No. 3837.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver who can get big production at the right cost. Fine references. Address No. 3838.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle any fabric made in South. Have had over 27 years experience from loom fixer to overseer weaving and was promoted steadily by one of largest mills in the South. Married, have family, religious worker, good manager of help. Can give excellent list of references. Address No. 3839.

WANT position as superintendent, prefer South Carolina or Georgia. Now employed as assistant superintendent and weaver and am giving entire satisfaction. Have good reasons for wishing to change. Excellent references. Address No. 3840.

WANT position as overseer weaving, prefer job of fancies. Have been weaver for past 10 years with one of the finest mills in the South. Excellent references to show a fine record. Address No. 3841.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn mill preferred. High class man who is well trained and has had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 3842.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but want better job. Good weaver as well as superintendent

and get operate weave mill on very satisfactory basis. Address No. 3839.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as superintendent. Long experience as both overseer and superintendent and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3844.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from past and present employers. Address No. 3844.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced in wide variety of weaves and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3845.

WANT position as dyer, 12 years experience on long and short chain work, raw stock, beam and Franklin machines. Can handle any size jobs on cotton. Good references and can come on short notice. Address No. 3844.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced all around man who can handle your room on efficient and satisfactory basis. Good references. Address No. 3845.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or weaver in large mill, white or colored goods; 20 years as overseer weaving, spinning and beaming in number of South's best mills. Have held present place for nine years and am giving entire satisfaction. Address No. 3846.

WANT position as superintendent of plain or fancy goods mill, would consider offer of medium size mill at reasonable salary. Thoroughly conversant with all departments. Address No. 3847.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, gingham preferred; age 40, have family; 22 years experience, 8 years as carder and spinner and assistant superintendent; have held last position as superintendent for 7 1-2 years. N. mill preferred. Good references. Address No. 3848.

WANT position as overseer weaving or superintendent. Long experience in good mills and can get good results. Best of references. Address No. 3849.

WANT position as overseer carding; age 33, married, 14 years in carding; 5 years as overseer. Now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3850.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, or would take overseer weaving in large mill on plain or fancy goods. Now employed in good plant and can give good references. Fine record in good mills. Address No. 3851.

WANT position as overseer spinning, 17 years in spinning room, now employed as second hand in 35,000 spindle room; age 28, married, sober, reliable and church member. Good references. Address No. 3852.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling or twisting. Age 29, married, 10 years on spinning. Can furnish good reference. Address No. 3852.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 35, married, practical carder and spinner and can furnish fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3854.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or carding and spinning, can give good references as to character and ability, strictly sober, now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3855.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, experienced on drills and sheetings; also colored goods. Can give A1 references. Address No. 3857.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced and reliable man, who can produce good results. Good references. Address No. 3858.

WANT position as superintendent, now employed as such, but wish to change; 4 years in present place, 8 years as carder and spinner or both warp and hosiery yarns, 5 years as spinner, been in mill over 25 years, thoroughly understand all processes from picker room to winding and twisting. Good knowledge of steam and electricity. Address No. 3859.

WANT position as overseer spinner, at \$30 weekly or more, now employed in good mill, practical and experienced man. Best of references. Address No. 3870.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver; long practical experience, and can produce quality and quantity production. Address No. 3871.

WANT position as overseer weaving; 12 years on heavy duck, 14 years as overseer on sheetings, drill, osaburga, grain bag, tubing and rope machines; am 48. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3872.

WANT position as overseer weaving, experienced on large variety of goods and can handle room on efficient basis. Address No. 3873.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or weaver in large plant; now employed as overseer slashing, warping and drawing-in on 360 Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3874.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn or weave mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent past record. Good references. Address No. 3875.

WANT position as agent superintendent or manager of Southern mill on white work. Would be interested in buying a stock. Can furnish best of references and can show results. Address No. 3876.

WANT position as overseer weaving, now running 800 looms and giving satisfaction; familiar with colored checks, chambrays, many other lines; age 39, married, good references. Address No. 3877.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 29, married, I. C. A. graduate, experienced on plain and fine work including all kinds of cotton towels and specialties. Good references. Address No. 3879.

WANT position as superintendent; 28 years experience in mill, have held present place as superintendent for 8 years, have good reasons for wanting to change. Best of references. Address No. 3880.

WANT position as supt. of yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Now employed as carder. Can furnish good references to show my record. Address No. 3881.

WANT position as carder in large mill, or supt. of small yarn mill; 20 years as carder and spinner; mostly in carding and assistant supt. Now employed as carder and assistant supt. Good references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Practical man of long experience; have excellent references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as supt. or weaver, long experience in good mills, excellent references to show character and ability. Address No. 3883.

WANT position as supt. of spinning mill, practical experienced man of good ability and can get results. Address No. 3884.

WANT position as supt. and manager of small or medium mill, or overseer of large, good paying weave room. Excellent references. Address No. 3885.

WANT position as master mechanic; 20 years experience, now employed, good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3886.

WANT position as carder and spinner or both, or supt.; 25 years in mill, 15 as supt.; married, have family. Address No. 3887.

WANT position as spinner, white work preferred; experienced and reliable man. Can come on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 3888.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, now employed as such and giving satisfaction, but wish larger place. Married, good habits, reliable and competent. Good references. Address No. 3889.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced spinner, practical and capable, good character and habits, best of references. Address No. 3890.

WANT position as supt. or would take carding or spinning. Good references to show an excellent past record and can produce good results. Address No. 3891.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill, or supt. of small or medium size mill. Long experience in good mills; good manager of help. First class references. Address No. 3892.

WANT position as supt. of small mill, with opportunity of investing in mill and advance. Long experience as overseer, good character, inventor and owner of patent that will be of great value to mill equipped to use waste sock. Patent would give mill big advantage in manufacture of twine, rope and similar products. Would take stock for entire amount of pattern and invest small amount in addition, or would consider new mill. Address No. 3893.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience on both steam and electric work, 14 years in mill shops, good references. Address No. 3895.

WANT position as supt., assistant supt., carder or spinner, mule or ring frames, good man of long experience, best of references. Address No. 3894.

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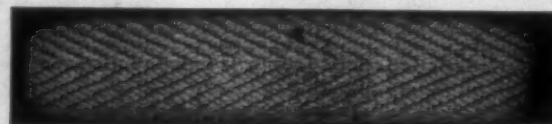
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 Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.

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 Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.
 Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R. I.
 E. S. Draper, 11 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.
 Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass.
 Dronsfield's Sales Agency, 232 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.
 Drake Corporation, Norfolk, Va.
 E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Economy Baler Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Edge Moor Iron Co., Edge Moor, Del.
 Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass.
 T. C. Entwistle Co., Lowell, Mass.

Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.
 Flexible Steel Lacing Co., 4699 Lexington St., Chicago, Ill.
 Florsheim, H. A., 225 Fifth Ave., New York.
 J. B. Ford Co., Wyandotte, Mich.
 Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I.
 Franklin Needle Co., Franklin, N. H.

Grant Leather Corporation, Kingsport

Tenn.
 Graton and Knight Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.
 Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
 Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Grinnell Co., Providence, R. I.
 Kenneth Grigg & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

Hambley & Co., Salisbury, N. C.
 Hart Products Corp., 44 E. 52nd St., New York.
 Hawley's Laboratories, Charlotte, N. C.
 Hesslein & Co., Inc., 57 Worth St., New York.
 Hemphill Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
 Hepworth, John W. & Co., Lehigh Ave. and Mascher St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 John Hetherington and Sons, Ltd., 10 High St., Boston, Mass.
 Arnold Hoffman Co., Providence, R. I.
 Hollingsworth, J. D., Greenville, S. C.
 Hopedale Mfg. Co., Hopedale, Mass.
 Huntington & Guerry, Greenville, S. C.
 Hockaday Co., Chicago, Ill.

C. F. Jones & Co., Salisbury, N. C.
 Johnson & Howie, Monroe, N. C.
 Jordan Mfg. Co., Monticello, Ga.
 International Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Jennings, Mfg. Co., Thomasville, N. C.
 Jennings, A. T. & Co., 88 Broad St., New York.

Kaumagraph Co., 209 W. 38th St., New York.
 Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Company, Jenkintown, Pa.
 Klipstein & Co., A., New York.

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 Liberty Textile Corp., 16 Thomas St., New York.

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 Lowell Shuttle Co., Lowell, Mass.
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 Lineberger Bros., Lincolnton, N. C.
 Lupton, David, Sons, nc., Philadelphia.

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 Myles Salt Co., 712 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La.
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 Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Mathieson Alkali Works, New York.
 Masury-Young Co., 196 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

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 Mill Devices Co., Durham, N. C.
 Mauney Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
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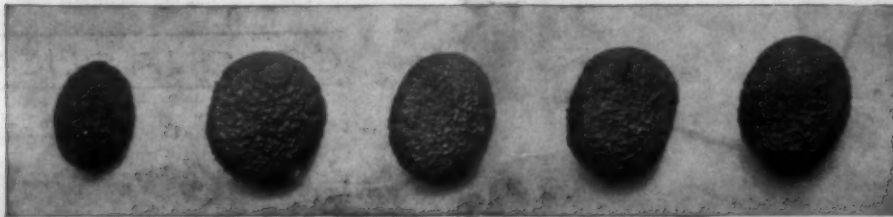
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